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genniary the following gentlemen: Fran-PHILBRICK, ELLIS GRAY LOK-WILLIAM BASSETT.

LIOYD GARRISON, Editor.

ol. XI.--NO. 39. SELECTIONS.

A Trip to Pennsylvania.

ing letter from Oliver Johnson appears Standard of Sept. 9th, giving an he recent trip to Pennsylvania, for the puraling a meeting of the Chester County Society at Coatesville-from which we

w morning, August 24th, I took the dry morning. August 24th, I took the testile, in company with our honestmid Joshua Coffin, and father Shaw, of
champion of the third party. If I had
by describing the work of nature, I might
the delightful region through which we for a plain, unimaginative being, like such a theme, in this transcenad be the height of presumption; would be the height of presumption; a breath of the meeting. It was a small village, about forty miles from a mall village, about forty miles from a for collected from different parts of the dwhen the meeting commenced, at 10 house was well filled by an audience the present indications of the to me to present indications of un-The chair was taken by er, the President, supported by a ndent, Esther Hays, a member of the ends. One of the Secretaries (Ann Secretaries (Ann delegates of the so-called World's was at the head of the business commitaction of women with the other sex spontaneous, and hardly excited a appeared to be a forgetfulness, as sect, which, to one who had often itated and convulsed by efforts f women, was peculiarly agree-

ing the Annual Report, of which I shall fter. In the afternoon, the first resolu-forward was one drafted by Benjamin or of the third party. It was presented by to him, and, perhaps, one or two othwith him in opinion upon that subn, after an earnest discussion, which ear the time of adjournment, the resoluto vote, only one individual, besides ing in its favor! This will serve to lings of the abolitionists of Chester vexed question. e of the meeting, I went to East Fal-

on was spent in the organization,

here I spent a delightful evening in social se, and enjoyed the hospitality of a warm-inti-slavery family. Benjamin Shaw and dia remained at Coatesville, where they ectable audience, in the evening, on pesday morning, the subject of petition-

for consideration, and occupied consid-after which, a resolution was unaniexpressive of sympathy with the riptions were received and paid, on nd several gave in their names as sub-the Standard. The feeling in favor of can Society was as cordial as it was unan-

stremon Joshua Coffin interested us all ry of his adventures at the South, some here he went in quest of Isaac Wright, en of the North, who had been kidnapped a slave. You know that, for thus acting of the good Samarran, he was removed office of letter carrier in Philadelphia; the States Senate refusing to confirm the nomi-fthe Postmaster, unless he would turn out uploy a worthy man, with a dependant famibeen guilty of the unpardonable crime, (1) country, of assisting a kidnapped man sfreedom! I wish that disgraced and ody could have witnessed the righteous When will the When will she representatives, who suffer her rights to

iety, Landley Coates, to his home in and on the following day, went with him ter, where he executed a legal instrument, secure to our Society a bequest made to in the will of Allen Luper, late of Mar-y, Tennessee. As this bequest has not ad in the Standard, it may be well to state per ordered his Executors to sell a tract sof land, to the best advantage in their o divide the proceeds equally between nt societies, at the head of which he American Anti-Slavery Society. Ob-smade to the allowance of this item in , and that one is a society contrary to the enuessee, and to the rights and interests slaveholding community. The court orhe societies be made parties to the will, e called upon to file their answers to and. The instrument executed by our in conjunction with I. T. Hopper, Treastle answer of the American Anti-Slady, prepared by E. W. Chester of this city, conclusively, that the principles and Society are peaceful and constitutiondeulated to promote the highest good of ens of Tennessee. I entertain a strong we shall obtain our portion of the bequest, ill probably amount to eight or nine hunce at so favorable an opportunity to spread sciples before an important legal tribunal in holding State. The moral influence of such ving as it does that southern men are our movements with interest, and looking ith confidence and hope, as the means of og slavery,—cannot be lost, even if we fail ve the money which a repentant slaveholder h was Mr. Luper) intended to place in our

much while in Chester county respecting om slavery, scores of whom pass through on every year. One venerable old man, ber of the Society of Friends, told me that he of me society of Friends, told me that he tained no less than forty under his own in the last five months; and another and, that during a period of twenty-one had passed through his neighborhood at one for every day. Public sentiment gone so great a change that the slavehold-to be bailled, if he attempts, even where of law are in his 6 or 10 fave are in his fave are in his 6 or 10 fave a law are in his favor, to regain his fly-A righteous public opinion in the call far more impregnable than any statutoand before which the forms of unrightbe as powerless as the withs which

assunder by Samson.

d, when I left home, to return immediateach t left nome, to return immediate-ic Coatesville meeting; but I was induced y determination, in order to attend a meet-Bucks county Society, at the school-house mgton, in Upper Makefield, on Saturday,



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1841.

I received during my absence \$84,00 on the Dollar Plan, and quite a number of new subscribers for the Standard. Wherever I went, I found warm friends of our Society, and most cheering indications that the cause is making sure and healthy progress. On the part of apponents, there was a readiness to converse, and a willingness to listen candidly to arguments and facts, which I never found before.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Testimony against a Pro-Slavery Church. WM. L. GARRISON:

DEAR SIR-The following is an account of my withdrawal from the church under Dr. Sharp, in Boston, on account of their pro-slavery doctrine and practice,—and their action, also, on my letter. I think that justice to myself and the cause with which I stand connected, demands that the whole truth should be made known, to correct the wrong statements always necessary to sustain a bad cause. If you think proper to give it an insertion, you are

the state of a beast by making him an article of trade, &c.; and taking from him all the rights peculiar to man—and by a system of the most refined cruelty, break down his spirits, and take from him the word of God, rob him of his wife and children, and sell them to the highest bidder, put them into the hands of a cruel driver, which is hand, and send them to the highest bidder, put them into the hands at that time.

There was, evidently, a settled determination not.

too, by Baptist ministers and churches at the South. Will it be said that a good end sanctifies unjustifag grieved brother, and to try to reclaim him, if they ble means, and thus conbanize slavery to cover their sins, as the Jews attempted to do in making void the laws of God? Will the Lord be better pleased on depth and the contained in my letter, but with slaveholders, who break his law, than he was ith the lowe because they offer own children rather than of sheep and oxen? Sure-less of the meeting, I accompanied the own children rather than of sheep and oxen? Sure-ley, one might think so, from the efforts lately made with the Jews, because they offer the price of his own children rather than of sheep and oxen? Surely, one might think so, from the efforts lately made by northern Baptists to propitiate Baptist slaveholders. Will that God, who has no attribute that can take sides with slaveholders, and who has said, 'I hate robbery for burnt offerings,' accept of such of-

> My respected brethren and sisters of the church, you will, I trust, believe me when I say, that this duty, though plain, has been to me a very painful one. But my relation to you, my duty to God and bleeding humanity, will admit of no compromise. I will be seen by the above, that the following charge of slander against me must have been an after-thought, and that Dr. Sharp had not made the discovery at the first meeting of the church, when he repeated his readiness to give me a dismission!
>
> The Dr. has placed himself in a dilemma, from which too in practice, and in favor of receiving slaveholding to the cannot escape—to wit: either that he was willing to recognize day a slanderer as in good standing. ers to your pulpit and communion; and have closed your house to prevent free discussion upon slavery; and since, in the late communication of your pastor to Otis Smith, (in which, I presume, you agree,) southern slavery is by fair implication made a diverse in the distribution, and the Saviour, the apostles and the help of his clurch, instead of defending themselves are respected by the help of his clurch, instead of defending themselves are respected by the help of his clurch, instead of defending themselves are respected by the help of his clurch, instead of defending themselves are respected by the help of his clurch, instead of defending themselves are respected by the help of his clurch, instead of defending themselves are respected by the help of his clurch, instead of defending themselves are respected by the help of his clurch, instead of defending themselves are respected by the help of his clurch, or that he did not believe the charge. bers in good standing, (of course, at the South,) had a right to our communion, and that to censure or withhold communion from such, would be to invade withhold communion from such, would be to invade
> the prerogative of Christ! Thus the comman ds of
> God, the rights of conscience, and the independence
> of the churches, must all give way to make room for
> a slaveholding religion, that slaveholders may come
> to our communion, with all their sins upon them!
> Under these circumstances, I feel it my duty to
> local statement of the comman ds of
> Mr. STILLMAN LOTHROP:
> DEAR SIR,—The letter prediction of the comman discovery
> Charles-street Baptist church
> 30th July last, was at the I
> said church for business (hel bear my solemn testimony against your conduct as a church, in taking sides with the oppressor against the oppressed, or the two and a half millions of our fellow-citizens made slaves in the southern States; and for not bearing your faithful testimony against the abominations of slavery, both in the pulpit, and in the object. in the church, and in the world. And while I deeply lament the necessity, I feel bound, in christian faithfulness, to say to you as a church, that until you repent, and change your position in relation to slavery, I feel it my duty to withdraw from your communion, unless you can convince me that you are right, which I shall be happy to afford you every

opportunity to do.
In the above communication, 1 have anticipated the probable results, in relation to myself; but what eare these considerations when compared with principle, or duty to God and the suffering slaves? Am I to consult my own ease and popularity, or, through fear or favor, shrink from employing the only means I have left in this church, which is to suffer for those for whom I am not permitted to plead without giving offence? Could you think me either honest or consistent, if, after what I have said in relation Peterboro, July 17th, 1841.

Toolington, in Upper Makefield, on Saturday, the set of slavery, I did not withdraw from all those who bid slavery, I did not withdraw from all those who bid slavery and the slavery of their false doctrine and evil deeds, the soft our cause is so well known, and who has blind party. I am glad to know, that while he not quite agree with the position taken by the rank atti-Slavery Society on this question, the following characters:—'If a member and supporter of the third has no faith in the success of a political by the apostle would justify a withdrawal from the success of a political by the apostle would justify a withdrawal from the success of a course:—

Peterboro, July 17th, 1841.

My Dear Garrison:

The thought has impressed itself upon me strong-ly, whether it would not be good policy for abolitionists to appoint a Committee at New York, or Philadelphia, to whom all petitions upon the subject of slavery should be sent, before being sent to Washington, and have them all attached together, like the great Cliartist petition lately presented in the House of Commons, in England. My impression is, that we might derive two benefits from such by the apostle would justify a withdrawal from the

party, which has no principles upon any other question than slavery. Such a party will contain within itself the seeds of its own dissolution.

On arriving at the place of meeting, we found an audience, respectable for numbers, already convened. Benjamin Shaw was present to advocate his favorite scheme, and an animated discussion of the political bearings of slavery was speedily commenced. The meeting, with but one dissenting voice, passed a resolution condemning the conduct of those who support pro-slavery candidates at the polls; but the third party appeared to find but few supporters—so few, indeed, that our friend Shaw did not seem disposed to press the resolution on that subject to a vote.

Communion, can we doubt when it is known that these sins form but a small part of that great system of sinquity, of which I complain? And have you not, my brethen, opened your house, in direct violation of the above scriptures, to receive Joxa-THAN DAVIS. a man-stealer, to your pulpit, who has had the audacity to attempt to prove before a Baptist congregation, that this whole system of adultery and oppression is sanctioned even by God himself? Will you disregard the warning voice from heaven, Saying, Come out from her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues.'

Yours, respectfully,

Yours, respectfully. STILLMAN LOTHROP. To the third Baptist Church, Charles-St. Boston.

REMARKS. The third Baptist church met for business, July 30, 1841; and after reading the doings of the last meeting, my letter was read to the church. After a considerable pause, two young men (strangers to me) addressed the church, or rather the pastor, sympathizing and condoling with him—asserting that I had insulted him, and that they would not sit and I had insulted him, and that they would not sit and see him thus in ulted! One other member, more advanced in age, being admonished (among others) by his younger brother to come forward, manifested his love to his pastor in the same way. Another member said, that he could hardly keep his seat while the letter was read; that he thought it an insult to the church; that it ought not to have been read; that I had charged the church with being adulterers; that we had made abolition a political question, &c.; and that politics ought not to be brought into the church. These charges of insuft, STILLMAN LOTHROP.

CAMBRIDGEPORT, July 15, 1841.

RESPECTED BRETHREN:

After mature reflection, I have come to the conclusion that duty to God, and my duty to the church of which I have long been a member, requires that my views and feelings should be more particularly made known to you, as an act of christian duty mutually binding upon us, according to our cevenant engagements when we joined the church over each other in love, and not to suffer sin upon a brother or upon the church. My views of the great doctrines of the gospel, in relation to the salvation of the soul, remain the same as when I first united with you. I feel, however, a deeper interest in all the great principles of practical godliness, and the importance of carrying out these principles in action, and bringing them to bear upon all the great systems of the soul, in the shavely and its the word in the church, and bringing them to bear upon all the great systems of insult, occ, were all made without referring to my letter, or offering a particle of evidence to sustain them; except when hard pressed for proof of insult, one of them read a few lines of my letter, but carefully avoided making any farther remarks, as though had acused from the church had simple of them; except men hard pressed for proof of insult, one of them read a few lines of my letter, but carefully avoided making any farther remarks, as though had acused from the church had simple of them; except and them; exc. were all made without referring to my letter, or offering a particle of evidence to sustain them; except from my letter, or offering a particle of evidence to sustain them; except from my letter, or offering a particle of evidence to sustain them; except and them; exc. were all made without referring to my letter, or offering a particle of evidence to sustain them; except from my letter, or offering a particle of evidence to sustain them; except from my letter, or offering a particle of evidence to sustain them; except from my letter, but carefully avoided making any fa importance of carrying out these principles in action, and bringing them to bear upon all the great systems of iniquity in the church and in the world, which have been brought more clearly to light with a few years, and also in all the great moral reforms of the present day. My mind, for a few years past, has been directed in part to the great system of southern slavery; and, from undoubted authority, believe it to be a system of the greatest abominations, embracing all the sins forbidden in the ten commandments.

The first step in slavery is to invade the prerogatives of God, and assume that authority over man which belongs to God only—robbing him of the only being on earth which he has reserved for himself as his peculiar treasure. Over this being, created in his own imago, a little lower than the angols, the slaveholder claims supreme control, (both soul and body,) to take him from himself, and reduce him to the state of a beast by making him an article of trade, &c.; and taking from him all the rights peculiar to withstanding, should think proper to ask for a dis-

them to the highest bidder, but them into the hands at the color of a cruel driver, whip in hand, and send them to the cotton field to drag out a miserable life.

I might go on, and prove that every sin contained in the decalogue, and many others also, are sanctioned and legalized by the above system; and that, too, by Baptist ministers and churches at the South.

Will is be said that time.

There was, evidently, a settled determination not to hear my grievances in relation to slavery, in a scriptural way; although the duty of the church was plain, according to their own admitted rules on all other subjects—to watch over its members, and be watched over by its members—to hear an agreement of the church was plain, according to their own admitted rules on all other subjects—to watch over its members—to hear an agreement of the church was plain, according to their own admitted rules on all other subjects—to watch over its members—to hear an agreement of the church was plain, according to their own admitted rules on all other subjects—to watch over its members—to hear an agreement of the church was plain, according to their own admitted rules on all other subjects—to watch over its members—to hear an agreement of the church was plain, according to their own admitted rules on all other subjects—to was plain, according to their own admitted rules on all other subjects—to was plain, according to their own admitted rules on all other subjects—to was plain, according to their own admitted rules on all other subjects—to was plain and the color of the church was plain, according to their own admitted rules on all other subjects—to was plain and the color of the church was plain and the color of the church was plain. There was, evidently, a settled determination not

of his would lead to a discu

collection would permit.

I did not attend the next church meeting, on which My respected brethren and sisters of the church, the following vote was passed, but I received it

the primitive church, are made to endorse that whole selves against the charges contained in my letter—system of abominations, I can no longer retain my connexion with you. Again, in a document that was put forth at the late Convention at Baltimore, against what they call a new test act, signed by your pastor, it was stated that Baptist churches have no right to consult of the convention to censure or withhold communion from any but their own members; and it was more than insinuated that all slaveholding Baptist churches and members and inembers? And is not their united testinated that all slaveholding baptist churches and members are the south deceived? Do they not know their friends? And do not the abolitionists that all slaveholding baptist churches and members are the south deceived? Do they not know their friends? And is not their united testinated the south deceived?

Boston, Sept. 7th, 1841.

DEAR SIR,-The letter presented by you to the

Dear Sir,—The letter presented by you to the Charles-street Baptist church, on the evening of the 30th July last, was at the last regular meeting of said church for business (held on Thursday evening, Sept. 2.) taken up for consideration. After a full consideration of the same, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously passed:

Whereas, Deacon Stillman Lothrop has unjustly and slanderously misrepresented and accused the pastor and the church, of 'taking sides with the oppressor against the oppressor against whereas, in our

pressor against the oppressed; and whereas, in our conduct in regard to southern Baptist churches and ministers, he has accused us of being guilty of paricipating in all the sins forbidden in the ten comandments; and whereas, he has declared 'that he and whereas, he says 'he could not be either honest or consistent, if he did not withdraw from us, because we are partakers of the false doctrines and Resolved, That Stillman Lothrop be no longer a

ember of this church. A true copy of the records,
Attest: S. G. BOWDLEAR, Clerk.

A Great National Petition !

Ретеквово', July 17th, 1841.

Ist. It would make an impression upon southern as well as northern members of Congress.

2. It would tend to create an enthusiasm among the should, in our respective localities, do much more in the way of circulating petitions, and therefore get double the number of signatures; for I have no doubt that a thorough and well-digested plan of petitioning, taken up heartily by all sorts of abolitionists, would ensure us, at the opening of Congress, I.500,000 signatures. At no time during our effort have abolitionists, in general, done their duty on this subject. But had we done it, formerly, there has never been so good an opportunity for an effective stroke as the present. The state of the political parties renders it favorable; for nundreds and thousands of political men are so peculiarly placed at this point of time, that it would be as good as being guillotined to refuse to sign a petition: If the appointment of a Committee at New York, or Philadelphia, would be attended with too much expense, in the way of postage, why could not an arrangement be entered with Giddings, Gates, Slade, &c. whereby the petitions right be sent to them, and there arranged, and carried into the House by some half dozen men? Then and the relet the case be renewed, if northern men dare to do it. I do believe that all of us are too guilty about this matter. Divisions and feuds among ourselves have taken up our attent ion; and whether from this, or some other cause, the matter of petitioning has been overlooked. I am aware, that this is, in part, to be attributed to the view which some of our third party breth-ren have taken, that petitioning such a Congress was useless; but I believe that such a view has never. our attent ion; and whether from this, or some other cause, the matter of petitioning has been overlooked. I am aware, that this is, in part, to be attributed to the view which some of our third party brethren have taken, that petitioning such a Congress was useless; but I believe that such a view has never extensively obtained, and that we can prove to the southern delegates, and the northern dough-face, points of difference among aboltonists, peritage points of difference among aboltonists, which a such a view has a strength any where, it would be in this case. Now, if the old and new organizations will agree to see that Massachusetts is 'hunted from stem to stem;' till every man and woman in it shall have been asked to sign, I will stand responsible for Now York, in conjunction with others. I do not believe that there is any thing which we can do, more can be that there is any thing which we can do, more can be that there is any thing which we can do, more can be that there is any thing which we can do, more can be that there is any thing which we can do, more can be that there is any thing which we can do, more can be that there is any thing which we can do, more can be that there is any thing which we can do, more can be that there is any thing which we can do, more can be that there is any thing which we can do, more can be that there is any thing which we can do, more can be that there is any thing which we can do, more can be the control of the co

J. C. JACKSON.

Letter from Oberlin.

OBERLIN, Aug. 4, 1841.

should be disenthroned.

People talk about persons who are filled with the out sin. Your brother in the Lord People talk about persons who are filled with the spirit of God, and, in consequence, 'cry aloud and spare not' against reigning abominations, as being fanatical, crazy, and the like. I should think it well might make one crazy, to think that in those church-crystofessing to be the about the living God. the Lord God Almighty should be trodden under foot as he is—his image bought and sold, mutilated and destroyed. Men professing to be disciples son publicly lifted up his voice in this town, for the sold herself to protect! And yet, if you do but vest of the slave felt so deep and lively an interest time to condemn these things, you are at once assailed with the cry, 'Don't speak against the church of Christ'—'You have got the spirit of the devil,' &c. Such individuals, it would seem, had never the condemn the church of the slave felt so deep and lively an interest in the cause, as at the present time. The visit some felt so deep and lively an interest in the cause, as at the present time. The visit some felt so deep and lively an interest in the cause, as at the present time. The visit some felt so deep and lively an interest in the cause, as at the present time. The visit some felt so deep and lively an interest in the cause, as at the present time. The visit some felt so deep and lively an interest in the cause, as at the present time. The visit some felt so deep and lively an interest in the cause, as at the present time. The visit some felt so deep and lively an interest in the cause, as at the present time. The visit some felt so deep and lively an interest in the cause, as at the present time. The visit some felt so deep and lively an interest in the cause, as at the present time. The visit some felt so deep and lively an interest in the cause, as at the present time. The visit some felt so deep and lively an interest in the cause, as at the present time. The visit some felt so deep and lively an interest in the cause, as at the present time. The visit some felt so deep and lively an interest in the cause, as at the present time. The visit some felt so deep and lively an interest in the cause, as at the present time. The visit some felt so deep and lively an interest in the cause, as at the present time. The visit some felt so deep and lively an interest in the cause, as at the present lively an interest es, professing to be the church of the living God, the Lord God Almighty should be trodden under foot as he is—his image bought and sold, mutilated sox publicly lifted up

It stimulates them at once. The idea of having a edness, are man-killing and man-enslaving. They MAMMOTH PETITION, a real ROUSER, one that will go hand in hand with each other, mutually sustaincause H. A. Wise to look wiser, stirs up the blood of an abolitionist.

The thing is easily done, if the editors will only give it an endorsement. Speak, then, if you please, and ask all the rest to speak; and if the plan meets with acceptance, we will put the thing in such motion as will make the heart of the slave glad.

The fact would seem as self-evident as was the fact, that our forefathers were with acceptance, we will put the thing in such motion as will make the heart of the slave glad.

If the plan is adopted, let it be universally: each State, County, and town circulate the same petition, and do it so thoroughly that there shall be no failure. The petition should be so drafted and so signed, as that the name should be easily cut off, and affixed wickedness of the church lies hidden far within its that the name should be easily cut off, and affixed with his dear Son. It is not. The next would seem as each evident, as was the fact that our forefathers were not loyal subjects of Great Britain, to a beholder of the bloody scenes of Bunker Hill and Monmouth. But I apprehend that the true cause of the outward wickedness of the church lies hidden far within its bear to prove that it is not. to one petition at the proper time. What say you?

I am, yours affectionately,

mity with his dear Son. It appears to me that the church has never yet been converted to God; that it church has never yet been converted to God; that it does not know Christ, and is, in reality, in the same downward road as the world.

downward road as the world.

This is very severe language, but I am persuaded it is the solenn truth. It is not from want of love for the church that I say it; for my heart bleeds for it at every pore, and, with Paul, 'I could wish my-OBERLIN, Aug. 4, 1841.

I wish for the privilege of saying a few words in your paper, in regard to subjects connected with the progress of the kingdom of Christ in the world, which, at present, press heavily upon my mind, and call forth such feelings in my soul as require an opportunity to give expression to them. I have long thought that the state of the church, in this land, was far, very far from being what it ought to be, and, in consequence, have withdrawn from the church of which I was a member. But, within a little while, which I was a member. But, within a little while, I have been led to see these things in a much clearer and stronger light. The Lord has opened my eyes to see things somewhat as He sees them, I think. He has brought my soul into the light and liberty of the gospel of Christ, and delivered me from all my earth, and back again to heaven, till the whole since so that where a see t

the gospel of Christ, and delivered me from all my sins; so that where I before saw things as trees walking, I now see them plainly and distinctly.

When I have read the resolutions that have been passed at some anti-slavery meetings, of late, respecting the churches and ministers, I have been afraid that they were too severe; especially those denouncing those bodies that were indifferent in regard to slavery, as 'a great brotherhood of thieves and robbers;' but now I see that they are not. They are the truth.

And not only in regard to slavery is the church corrupt to its very core, but in regard to a multitude of other things, which it would require much time to enumerate. How any one possessing the spirit of God can look at the church, and behold its horrid abominations, its heaven-daring iniquity, and not feel forced to cry out to God and man for help, I see not. For my part, if I only take a glimpse at its condition, it is more than my soul can bear. I am forced to withdraw my attention from it, lest reason should be disenthroned.

People talk about persons who are filled with the spirit of God, and, in consequence, 'cry aloud and continuations,' cry aloud and cry and cry and continuations,' cry aloud and cry and cry and cry and cry and cry and continuations,' cry and cry and cry and cr

Anti-Slavery in Abington.

Авінетов, Sept. 6, 1841.

MAISE.—A. Soule, Bath.

New-Haspshire.—N. P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Dover;—Leonard Chase, Milford.

Vermont.—John Bement, Woodstock:—Kowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

Massachusetts.—Mosos Emery, West Newburg;—C. Whige, Newburgport;—Isaac Steurns, Mansfield;—Luther Boutell, Groton;—W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Springfield;—W. & S. B. Ives, Salem;—Daniel G. Holmes, Louell;—Jossiah V. Marshall, Dorchester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall River;—J. B. Sanderson, New-Bedford;—Wm. Henderson, Hanover;—Isaac Astin, Nantucket;—Elias Richards, Weymouth;—Edward Earle, Wor.ester;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertown;—A. Bearse, Centreville;—Israel Perkins, Lynn:—E Bird, Tunnim; B. Freeman, Brewster;—R. F. Wolleut, Dennis;—George O. Harmon, Haverhill;—Joseph Brown, Indover;—Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetown;—John Clement, Tvensend.

[II] For a continuation of this list, see the last page, last column.]

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 560.

The addresses of friend Douglas have been well The addresses of trend Douglas have been wen received; and, coming as they did from one who has felt the cruel lash, cannot fail to do for the anti-slavery cause, just what the reformed inebriate is doing for temperance—an immense good. To those who know friend Collins, it is perhaps unnecessary to say, that his whole soul is in the work in which he is engaged; and it is believed that even his best friends do not sufficiently appreciate his invaluable services.

services.

While the visit of our friends has warmed the While the visit of our friends has warmed the hearts of abolitionists, it has stirred up the emity of some of our clerical opponents to such a degree, that one, at least, has felt himself greatly insulted on being requested to open his meeting-house for the reception of our friends; while another, (Rev. Thomas Williams, late of E. Greenwich, R. I.) has been trying to create a disturbance in our meetings, evidently for the purpose of gratifying a sprit which is hostile to the peaceful doctrines of non-resistance. 'The Lord reward them according to their works.'

Yours for the truth and the right.

Yours for the truth and the right, SAMUEL DYER.

ABINGTON, Sept. 8, 1841.
Agreeably to previous notice, the Abington Anti-Slavery Society held a quarterly meeting at the Town House, on Saturday, Sept. 4, at 2 o'clock,

From House, on Saturday, Sept. 4, at 2 octock, P. M.

Eloquent and highly interesting addresses were made to a large and attentive audience, by our friends Collins and Douglas; after which, the following resolutions were offered, and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this Society congratulates the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, on the favorable state of its treasury, as appears from the official report of August 15; and recommend that prompt and efficient measures be adopted for the immediate liquidation of the demands against that Society, that agents may be sent into the field now white for the harvest.

Resolved, That this Society feels greatly encouraged, in view of the rapid progress the anti-

couraged, in view of the rapid progress the anti-slavery principles have made, and are still making upon the public mind, and pledges itself to labor with more zeal and efficiency to bring about the immediate and entire abolition of slavery. Resolved, That a subscription be now taken up

n behalf of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. SAMUEL DYER. Secretary.

Proceedings in West Newbury.

WEST NEWBURY, Sept. 6, 1841.

Br. Garrison:

Agreeably to a vote passed at the annual meeting of the West Newbury Anti-Slavery Society, the following preamble and resolutions, offered by A. P. Jaques, at the last quarterly meeting, and, subsequently, unanimously adopted, are now offered for publication in the Liberator:

Whereas, we regard slavery as destructive to the peace, prosperity and liberties of these United States, by 'reducing men to property,' and 'by sink-ing immortality into merchandise;' and whereas, we believe it is a sin against God, a violation of the most sacred rights of man, and a disgrace to our country, and, if not abolished, will prove our councountry, and, if not abolished, will prove our country's ruin; and whereas, we believe it practicable, by appeals to the moral principles and interests of the people, to awaken public sentiment throughout the nation, which will result in its entire abolition, and prevent a general convulsion; and whereas, it is a duty we owe to the oppressed and the oppressor, to justice and to God, to do every thing in our power to bring about its extinction; therefore,

Resolved, That in view of the glorious results already brought about by discussing the subject of

already brought about by discussing the subject of slavery, we will not cease to agitate it, so long as our land is crimsoned with the blood of slaves, and deluged in such an awful flood of guilt—until the oppressor's chain is broken, and the image of God

s acknowledged to be a man.

Resolved, That the anti-slavery societies are the nstruments, under God, which will eventually accomplish this great work of delivering and elevating the colored man, and placing him on an equality with

his brother.

Resolved, That we regard the colonization movement as a scheme 'shapen in iniquity, and in sin conceived'—fraught with evil, and nothing but evil, nasmuch as it would drive a man from the home of his father to dwell amongst savages in the filthy swamps of Liberia. Resolved, That we are solely dependent on the

essing of God, and the guidance of His spirit, for

e success of our enterprise.

Resolved. That on the anti-slavery platform, we Resolved, I hat on the anti-slavery platform, we will extend the right hand of fellowship to every human being, whether they be Jew or Gentile, christian or infidel, male or female, a believer that human government is of divine approval, or a non-section.

Resolved, That it is with pleasure we view the Resolved, That it is with pleasure we view the recent organization of a vigilant committee in Boston, for the protection of the fugitive from injustice—to rescue him from the jaws of human bloodhounds of the south, and the vampyre kidnappers of the north; and we rejoice that there are men, whose noble and generous hearts prompt them to sacrifice their own peace and enjoyment, for the purpose of giving comfort and consolation to the afflicted and distressed; and we hid then God sneed in their much sed; and we bid them God speed in their much eeded and glorious undertaking.

Resolved, That we have strict confidence in the

esty and integrity of him who 'met priest, bishop, and titled dignitary-who, when the people were and thee dignitary—who, when the people were shivering in their shoes, lest the priests should anothernatize them, blew his trumpet blast, and aroused the slumbering nation—lifted his ponderous battle-axe, and beat down their castle about their ears, and told the people to walk out and be free and we honor his self-sacrificing and devoted heart.

heart.

Resolved, That it is with joy and satisfaction we behold 'the influence of William Lloyd Garrison is' not 'on the wane,' but that 'slavery, at the mention of his name, trembles, and her blood pushes back to the seat of life,' as does that of a lesser that he had been the back to the seat of life,' as does that of a lesser that he had been the back to the seat of life, as does that of a lesser that he was a rose. riminal when we speak to him of the law or a rope. Resolved, That we recommend to every aboli-ionist that independent journal, and terror to slavery and pro-slavery preachers, the LIBERATOR, as wor-thy their support and weekly perusal.

The following resolution was offered by bro. P. Pilisbury, at one of our meetings, for the purpose of giving bro. T. P. Beach, of Campton, N. H. an opportunity to speak, after the business for which the meeting was called had been transacted. Unani-

Resolved. That it is the duty of all ministers, churches and christians, to do all they can, consis-tently with their other duties, for the abolition of avery throughout the world.

Bro. Thomas P. Beach, having been invited to give a public lecture before the Society, came for-ward, and offered the following preamble and reso-lutions, which, after having been ably discussed by him, and an opportunity given for any person who wished to speak in the negative, were adopted by a rising vote of the house, no one voting in the negative:

Whereas, Slavery robs its victims of the Bible, the Sabbath, and the dearest privileges and institutions of Christianity—annihilates marriage, and all the solemn and interesting obligations of the family relation, thus heathenizing them; and whereas, the condition of the slave is inconceivably more dreadcondition of the slave is inconceivably more dread-ful than that of the most degraded heathen on the globe—and all this so palpably evident, that none can plead ignorance as an excuse for silence and inaction; and whereas, this is exclusively a moral

*This resolution was passed immediately after learning that the committee had organized.

question, as much so as the discussing of intempe ance, idolatry, or Sabbath-breaking, and, conse ueatly, moral measures the only ones to be relied upon as a remedy for the evil; therefore, Resolved, That those who engage in the fearless,

humble and persevering advocacy of injured human-ity, and in ministering to Christ's hungry, thirsty, naked, sick and in prison, in the person of the per-ishing slave, are enlisted in the most purely benevelent enterprise of the age, and will, under God,

Resolved, That those ministers and christians, of whatever denomination, who refuse to use such means faithfully, and in the spirit of anti-slavery's tem of slavery; are recreant to their christian pro fessions; cannot succeed in their professed benevo-lent enterprises, and give lamentable evidence that their interest in them is merely selfish, formal and

B. BROWN, Jr. President. A. P. JAQUES, Secretary.

IF We desire it to be understood, that if there be any incorrect statement or personal injustice done in the following communication, our columns are open

Convention of the American Reform Board of Disfranchised Commissioners.

MR. EDITOR-I seize a moment to report the fol-Mr. Entror—I serve a moment to report of the lowing notice of the interesting proceedings of the characteristic now in session in Zion Methodist Church, corner of Church and Second-streets,

The proceedings are of an interesting character, and will do great good. I have only room for a

Synopsis.

During last evening's session, the following reso

lution was discussed:
Resolved, That the principles and measures of the
American Reform Board of Disfranchised Commissioners, commend themselves to the confidence and support of every man, who knows that his destiny is the destiny of the perishing slave of the South.

D. Ruggles hoped that the resolution would pass.

He said, these principles and measures commend themselves to the active support of every disfran-chised and pealed brother and sister, because they are principles and measures of reform. Notwith ng the trials which have been met, and sacrifices made, in our cause, by the advocates of imme diate and universal emancipation, in America and Great Britain, we have no right to hope to be emancipated from thraldom, until we honestly resolve to be free. We must remember that while our fellowcountrymen of the south are slaves to individuals, we of the north are slaves to the community, and ever will be so, until we rise, and by the help of Him who governs the destiny of nations, go forward, and like the reference in the rest. and, like the reformed inebriates, ourselves strike for reform,-individual, general, and radical reform, in ramification of society.

Mr. R. uttered the last sentence, Thomas

Downing, George Downing, George White alias George Gibbons of Philadelphia, and Wm. Waugh, each claimed the floor and insisted on being heard, in opposition to the resolution, and Mr. R.'s remarks trary to the rules of the Convention.

Thomas Van Rensalaer rose, and addressed the meeting on a point of order. He was followed by W. P. Powell, and T. Jennings; but the excitement and disorder prevailed, until the meeting adjourned by the adoption of the following resolution: Resolved, That this Convention adjourn until to

morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, in consequence of the riotous conduct of certain intruders. On the following Thursday morning, 9th inst. 10 o'clock, the Convention met, Wm. P. Powell in the After prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Eato, the mi-

nutes of last evening's session were read, and the resolution which was then under discussion, wa again called up for consideration.

Mr. Ruggles obtained the floor, and said—Mr.

President, I am ashamed of my own conduct, and the conduct of the members of this Convention, for the attention we gave to the persons who assembled here last night to break up our meeting. I ought not to have yielded the floor, but as the leader claimed to be the 'guardian of the colored people,' wa may be excused for the course we took. contained in the resolution is verified by the course of our opponents. Who that witnessed the scene of last evening, and reflects, can deny, that, without radical reform, our cause cannot succeed? Sir, do you not know the fact that white persons as a class, have no confidence in colored persons as a class for the obvious reason, we have no confidence in ourselves. While every man's hand is against us, our every hand is against each other. I speak plainly, because truth will set us free. Are we not guilty of cherishing, to an alarming extent, the sin of sectarian, geographical, and complexional pro-scription? The spirit abroad is this: Is that bro-ther a Methodist? He is not of us. A Baptist? He is not of us. A Presbyterian? He is not of us. An Episcopalian? He is not of us. A Roman Catholic? He is not of us. Does he live above hu man creeds, and enjoy the religion of the heart He is of Beelzebub.

Again. Is that brother from the east? He is not

of us. From the west? He is not of us. From the north? He is not of us. From the south? He is not of us. From the middle States? He is not of is. Is he a foreigner? He can never be of us. But, forsooth, is that brother of a dark complexion? He is of no worth. Is he of a light complexion? He is of no nation. Such, sir, are the visible lines irked by slavery for us to follow we hope for redemption from our present condition, we must repent, turn, and UNITE in the hallow-

The resolution passed. New-York, Sept. 9th, 1841.

Parker Pillsbury.

A communication from Danvers, (New Mills,) signed 'Oue of the School House Gang,' was lately published in the Christian Freeman, eulogizing in strong terms the anti-slavery character of two clergymen, (Messrs. Avery and Davis,) and denouncing it equally strong terms our faithful coadjutor Parker Pillsbury, for certain things said and done by him during his visit to Danvers. In reply to this, we have received a communication from that place, animadverting in severe terms upon the writer in the Freeman; but we deem it necessary to publish only that part of it which vindicates the course pursued by our bro. Pillsbury at Danvers, and which censures the lukewarm character of the Christian Freeman in the anti-slavery cause.- Ep. LIB.

But, brother Pillsbury mistakes the disposition of abolitionists, if he supposes they will suffer him to dictate to them their duty in relation to matters of this character! So says the writer in the Freeman. Any one, not knowing the facts in the case, would very naturally infer, that the gentleman alluded to came here to dictate to the people what they must do, or what they must not do. But those who know Mr. Pillsbury, and his course of procedure, know very well that he came here to dictate to no man, or body of men, in reference to their duty, but simply in a brief, pertinent, but pungent speech, maintained the resolution, that all who were not ac-tive abolitionists ought not to be regarded as christians, or as possessing common humanity; showed to the audience what he considered humanity; and the duty of every abolitionist; leaving them to judge elves, and to act according to the for themselves, and to act according to their plea-sure. Now, every discerning person will see, at once, that the writer in the Freeman is either remarkably 'dull of apprehension,' or that his inten-tion is to misrepresent Mr. Pillsbury, in order to cripple the influence which he is exerting in behalf of the despised victim of oppression. If such is the fact, which I have no reason to doubt, it is unworthy of any man, especially one professing such love for the cause. No doubt the communication tallies very well with the editor's views on the subject, whose time-serving, man-pleasing disposition would not have allowed him to publish a sarcastic eulogy on that indefatigable enemy to the slave, the 'edi-tor of the Trumpet,' if he had seen the manuscript previous to its publication; and whose lack of edi-torial on the subject of human rights shows pretty conclusively, how little he feels for the cause of God

The advice of the writer in the Freeman is very well; but would it not be well for him to set the example—to practice as well as preach? To treat his brethren with 'common civility,' and 'extend to them the ordinary courtesies of life?' Let him think over a moment the events of his past life, and ask himself the question,—'Have I been wise as a serpent and harmless as a dove?' Have I strictly abided by the golden rule of the Saviour, 'Whatsowould that men should do to you, do ye

Danvers, New Mills, Sept. 1841.

SELECTIONS.

From the Philanthropist Reign of Terror again in Cincinn

Reign of Terror again at our cast down—but not destroyed, we are again at our post. Another reign of terror in Cincinnati! For the third time, the press of the Philanthropist has been broken in pieces. Scenes have been enacted lately in this city which must place it in rank beside Vicksburg and Alton. The riots of '36 are not to be compared, for atrocity, with the tumults and anarchy which, for several days, prevailed among us.

[After copying the various accounts of the riot that appeared in the Cincinnati papers, the Philanthropist

Thus far the city papers, from which it appears

1st, That the mob against the negroes on Friday ght was unprovoked, and that these acted strictly 2, That the Mayor and police are chargeable with neglecting to provide for the peace of the city, and that throughout, imbecility has marked their

3. That abolitionists, in all these riots, were enrely guiltless of giving any provocation.

4. That the citizens of another State were among

the principal, if not the principal offenders, 5, That from Friday night till Sunday morning the mob held undisputed sway, setting all law at de fiance, and putting the property and lives of orderly

6, That no efficient organization to put down the mob took place, till the arrival and action of Gover

of colored people were destroyed, while the mayor and police, sherm and military, were on foot—that no guard was posted where it was well known the chief attack would be made—and that by some—misheriff, military, were out of the way, when the mis-chief was in progress—in other words, nothing effi-cient was done, until the mob had accomplished a

Harge part of their business.

We have something in addition to say. We regard the mayor as false to his trust; whether from owardice, imbecility, or design, he must answer to his God. Common decency would dictate his im-mediate resignation. As for the military, we will do say that, excepting, perhaps, one or two compa-nies, they have given fair ground for suspicion that their sympathies were, for the most part, with the Indeed, in some cases they were openly ex-ed. There is no use in disguising these things. The constituted authorities of this city, and the cho-sen executors of their will, have either subjected emselves to the imputation of imbecility, or they did not greatly care to put down the mob, till it man did not greatly care to put down abolitionism. Why is it that our newspapers will not speak out on these matters? The only way to kill rascality, is to expose it, and expose ouncil, attempted to move a resolution of the right character, but was cried down as a d———d abolitions by name. who was an eve-witness, will show off of company) rupted by the soldiers. Soon after, the Morgan Riwith Capt. Brough at their head, were stationed in the alley, one half of the company at each | tion on her part, that she where were several individuals of the mob, with by lighted candles and sledge-hammers. A conversa-tion ensued between these and the Riflemen, when several of the soldiers declared their determination not to interfere in the work of destruction, only begging the mob to desist for a few moments. The pany out of the alley into Walnut-street; but had scarcely done so, when the mob entered the office craven submission, Cincinnati surrenders at disc with the candles and sledge-hammers, to complete Now, if this be false, Capt. Br out down mob-violence. Our informant has given home, and being asked what the mob had done, was

It was the intention of the mob, after the destrucwere within hearing of their hasty consultations.

The house and person of the editor would have been The house and person of the editor would have occur
attacked, but they were assured he had for months a most abominable resolution.

The slaveholder has triumphed. All he required, been accustomed to lodge in the country. A portion of them marched to his house, but made no assault.

Mr. Donaldson's store was threatened, and a detachment of the mob had proceeded as far as Main and 3d, with the intention of attacking it, when something occurred to change their purpose. As to the thing occurred to change their purpose. As to the intention of personal violence, there is no doubt. lars is destroyed; and, as if to make the infamy Had it not been for the timely arrival of Gov. Corwin, the city beyond all parallel, after having disarm

answer. We wish we had the name dual; it should be given to the public.

'Looked on, pleased enough,' was the

bands, sometimes composed of mere boys, with clubs, and other weapons, went all over the city, institu

nary to the organization of the meeting, he took good care to denounce the abolitionists in most inflammatory terms, and expressed the opinion that it was high time to redeem Cincinnati from the taint of abolitionism. Seeing some abolitionists present, he remarked that he had in his eye some of these real Simon Pures, and wondered they had the audacity to appear in such a meeting. Considering the materials of which that meeting was composed, such a speech was a vite invocation of lynch law. This speech was a vile invocation of lynch law. This man succeeded in having a committee of nine gen-themen appointed, of which he was chairman, and ntions reported are his offspring, it is pred. But, we give the report of which was stuck up in handbills all over the city, and was in fact a sufficient warrant, signed by the mayor, and countersigned by Edward Woodruff and D. Piatt, for the action of the mob in the evening. We subjoin the report.

CITIZENS' MEETING.

In consequence of recent disturbances of the public peace, the Mayor of the city, by proclamation, convened the citizens of Cincinnati at the Court House on Saturday, 4th of September, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Sam'l W. Davies, Mayor, was called to the chair. Jedediah Banks, and John Carver, were appointed Vice Presidents. Edward Woodruff, Secretary, D. citizens to recollect that they were acting under the characteristics.

lowing resolutions:

Resolved, That the observance of the law is neces-

abolitionism, that we can countenance no mobs, and that we call upon the civil authorities to exert their power to stay all violence, pledging ourselves to sustain them in such efforts.

Resolved, That the township trustees proceed immediately to execute the law of 1807, requiring negroes and mulattoes to give bonds.

Resolved, That we will abide by the law, disclaim-

ing all violence, but carrying it out to the letter, us til our citizens are relieved of the effect of modern al

olitionism—and our southern brethren may be as that this is no idle move, but will be carried of good faith.

Resolved, That every negro who escapes from master and comes within our borders, shall be delivered up under the law of Congress forthwith.

Resolved, That the civil authorities, headed by the Mayor and Sheriff of the County, proceed at once to the dwellings of the blacks, and disarm them of all

offensive weapons—and that vigorous search be made for any and all offenders against the laws of this State and city, and that all offenders be at once proceeded against in the manner provided by law. Resolved, That the city authorities be requested to

Resolved, That the city authorities be requested to establish a strong and sufficient patrol to protect the persons and property of the blacks during the existence of the present excitement, and until they give the bonds required by the act of 1807, or leave the city. Resolved, That we view with abhorrence the proceedings of the abolitionists in our city, and that we repudiate their doctrines, and believe it to be the duty of every good citizen, by all lawful means, to discountenance every man who lends them his assistance.

Resolved. That whereas certain boys in our city are resolved, I hat whereas certain boys in our city are permitted to take part in the excitement, and are in the way of our officers and citizens in restoring law and order, that the Mayor be requested to call by proclamation on the parents and guardians of such boys to keep them at home.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

SAMUEL W. DAVIES, Pres.

EDWARD WOODRUFF, See.

A few matters must be noticed, which do not ap pear in the report of the meeting. On J. C. Vaughan being nominated as a member of the committee, the cry broke forth that he was an isolitionist. tee, the cry broke forth that he was an Molitionist. The mayor immediately arose and officiously remarked, that he would take the responsibility of saying that Mr. Vaughan was not an abolitionist, and never would be. Did Mr. Vaughan authorize this man to bind his fate forever?

The master spirit of the committee, we are informed, was J. W. Piatt. One resolution he had mediate resignation. As for the military, we will drawn up, denouncing the decision of the Supreme not say that they were mobocrats in uniform, but we do say that, excepting, perhaps, one or two companies, they have give These were opposed by Mr. Vaughan, who wished no other resolution to be reported than this — That it was the duty of the city to maintain the law of the city inviolate, and preserve the common peace at all hazards. Mr. Goodin coincided, but they were overruled. When the resolutions rted, Mr. Vaughan got up three times to

Kentucky and the South had denounced Cincin an eye-witness, will show off one company/
proper colors. As the rioters were about
off a portion of the press, they were interoff the soldiers. Soon after, the Morgan Rihad demanded from Cincinnati again and again, through the press and public meetings, a demonstra was sound on the subject end. After a little while, Capt. Brough, who was with the detachment of the company next to Main street, collected the whole in front of the office, trade and travel. Their demand had been enforced the Cincinnati Enquirer, the democratic paper, which has again and again called upon the citizens of Cincinnati to put down the abolit of waiting, citizens of Kentucky, in concert with tra ders on the river, and some of our own citizens, had concerted a mob, which was precipitated by the street brawls spoken of in the papers; and now strangers were in our midst, bent on violence. In -a conquered province of the slaveh Now, if this be false, Capt. Brough can public meeting, assuming to represent its real senti-If true, it shows how ardent his zeal to ment, adopts resolutions, conceding all to the mob; agreeing to reinforce laws, s statement in writing. Another soldier, on going lynch laws, by authority of the General Assembly assuring 'our southern brethren that this is no move, but will be carried out in good faith 'overheard to say, Done what they ought to have overheard to say. Done what they ought to have done long ago—pulled down the abolition press and thrown it into the river. 'Well, what did the solould mean nothing else but mob abhorrence—and proscribing 'every man who lends them assistance, They go further. They resolve to disarm the blacks. This, of itself, is enough to fix the brand, Mothis 'Citizens' Meeting.' The negroes had do to of property, to assail the persons of prominent abolitionists. This, too, we know, from those who of vengeance, while they were permitted to retain were within hearing of their hasty consultations. The negroes had defend

Had it not been for the timely arrival of Gov. Corwin, and his efficient superintendence, it would have been carried into execution. To such a pitch had the mob become emboldened before his arrival, that they were menacing the houses of several of our leading citizens who had given shelter to colored people, and even suggesting an attack oa Lane Seminary.

The manner in which the poor colored people were treated on Saturday, was shocking. Small sink it lower than Sodom.

A few items more. We have it from good auting inquisitorial searches, demanding the persons of taken place, whether the previous outrages had been d servants, and driving them off like brutes to perpetrated or not—that it had been for some time re negro quarters, as they were called.

The object, it is said, was protection.

The real with persons on this side of the river—and that the The object, it is said, was protection. The real object was, to pen the negroes up together, that they might be disarmed, and placed at the mercy of the mob, and of the slave-hunter. A slaveholder, we are told, living in Cincinnati, and belonging to the Methodist Episcopal church, was busied, among others, on Saturday, hunting in the pen for a few slaves left sees time since. If we can verify this fact sufficient was to put down the Philanthropist and abolitionism. This is corroborated by the deep interest taken in the affair by citizens across the river—by their raising a bonfire, and shout of triumph, in Covington, when the work was accomplished—by their carrying fragments of the press to the same last each of the river—and that the policient was, to put down the Philanthropist and abolitionism. This is corroborated by the deep interest taken in the affair by citizens across the river—by their raising a bonfire, and shout of triumph, in the carrying fragments of the pressure and the price of the river—and that the policient was, to put down the Philanthropist and abolitionism. This is corroborated by the deep interest taken in the affair by citizens across the river—by their raising a bonfire, and shout of triumph, in the pen for a few slaves. ers, on Saturday, hunting in the pen for a few slaves lost some time since. If we can verify this fact sufficiently, we will give his name to the public.

The meeting on Saturday turned out, in truth, a mob-meeting. We speak in plain terms. True, the mayor presided—Edward Woodruff, too, a law-abiding citizen, was principal Secretary. But, the few citizens there who really wished to maintain the law were subjugated by the mob. J. W. Piatt was lost of the press to the same place, and openly rejoicing over them as trophies—and by the well-known fact, that Kentackians were busy in heading or inciting the mob. On Sunday morning, M. T. Glasgow, a respectable mechanic of this place, was about to cross the river, at Walnut-street ferry, when the Ben Franklin, appearing to have come from the other side of the river, hauled lost were subjugated by the mob. J. W. Piatt was aw, were subjugated by the mob. J. W. Piatt was in shore, and landed 25 armed men, some doubly the moving spirit of the scene. In a speech preliminary to the organization of the meeting, he took good immediately put off. While in the act, the men on

From the Cincinnatti Republican.

In relation to the violation of the person of a negro woman by two men, on Saturday night, there is no doubt of the fact. A child who was in bad health, was so much injured in the same room as to cause its death on the next morning. There were various acts of pilfering committed in the negro houses on Sixth street, which show the true characters of those composing the mob. Small sums of money, in one instance \$7, in another \$13, and the like trifling

Cice Presidents. Edward Woodruff, Secretary, D. On motion of J. W. Piatt, Esq., a committee of the were appointed to report suitable resolutions for the case 2, and the case 2 are the content of the conte On motion of J. W. Piatt, Esq., a committee of nine were appointed to report suitable resolutions for the action of the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed said committee.

J. W. Piatt, J. C. Avery, R. A. Madison, J. C. Vaughan, B. Storer, D. T. Disney, James Read, Jas. Goodin, N. W. Thomas.

During the absence of the committee, Samuel M. Hart addressed the meeting, and concluded by moving that the citizens of Cincinnati will place themselves under the orders of John C. Avery, Sheriff of the purchase of the committee, samuel M. Sheriff could have given the command. It has been as efficient as they might have been. But the question of efficiency does not lie with them. If the pre-Hamilton County, as a posse comitatus, for the part tion of efficiency does not lie with them. If the repose of preserving the peace of the city, and to sustain the majesty of the law—which was unanimously adopted. The Hon. N. C. Read, and others, addressed the meeting upon the questions under consideration. The committee returned and reported the following resolutions:

A semcient as they might have been. But the question as a semcient as they might have but as efficient as they might have been. But the question as a semcient as they might have been. But the question as a semcient as they might have but have for efficiency does not lie with them. If the repose of preserving the peace of the city, and to sustain the majesty of the law—which was unanimously was negligence, it is to be attributed to their commanding officer, and that officer on Saturday night, was Sheriff Avery. On him the blame must rest if our city was not protected, unless he can prove that the military disobeyed his orders. We have he sard of no such charge against them.

of no such charge against them. Resolved, That whereas the city of Cincinnati has been much excited by recent outrages said to have been committed by negroes on the persons of two white lads, therefore the proper steps be taken to place such offenders within reach of the law, committed to jail for examination.

Resolved, However much we may be opposed to This fact is so evident, that we should not have

It is in our power to give full details of the dis-gusting and hideous outrage we have briefly stated, upon the person of the negro woman. We have foreborne, because we are sensible that the mere edness among the heathen. And, it is doubtless as

foreborne, because we are sensible that the mere recital of such an atrocious villany must strike it every Man in our city with a loathing too strong for words to express. All comment is unnecessary, for no Man can take but one view of the transaction.

Many of our most respectable citizens protected negroes on Saturday morning, from the unauthorized bands who paraded the streets, to carry them off. It was natural they should do so; and we have heard it frequently expressed that many of the heard it frequently expressed that many of the negroes who were taken off were infinitely more respectable than those who took them away.

As it was to be expected, the citizens of Coving-

ton and Fulton have expressed strong indignation against the charge that Kentuckians were general engaged in the mob. They admit that son their people came over to take a part, but the notion of fastening such a transaction upon the high-minded, honorable and patriotic citizens of Kentucky has only seemed to us an assertion too ridiculous even to notice at all. That there are evil-disposed persons in Kentucky that would degrade themselve so low as to destroy property, and set the law at de-fiance, may be possible, but we have such citizens

who attempts to justify it, whether they be white or black. We have not the slightest sympathy with any person who takes part in a mob, no matter what the object of that mob is. This Union rests upon those who sustain its operations, or into the original transfer of the control of the original transfer of the control of the control of the original transfer of the control of the original transfer of the control of the principles, and mobs are in direct violation of th refore every patriot, every good citizen, no matter of what party, color, or standing must, if he take the name of American, put down at once, every shadow of attempt at a mob. We shall state the commitments, as soon as we get them.

We have been advised by many to suspend the publication of our paper. We cannot do it. It would be a sacrifice of the right of free discussion, we be a sacrifice of the right of free discussion, we should blush to make. Many prudent ones say that they cannot think of risking their lives to protect us in our imprudence. If it be imprudent to maintain our rights without flinching, may God help us always to be imprudent. And if it be generous to abandon us for planting ourselves upon rights given by Heaven, and guaranteed to us by the Constitu-tion of the State, God save us from such generosity. No, friends, the Philanthropist must be published. The war has now become openly, a war against free discussion, and shall we give back? We are not ambitious to be a martyr—life to us is precious -but, we are willing, heaven helping us, all things, rather than turn traitor to a cause we have so long advocated -- a cause, identified with approves, and will conduct to a glorious issue, what-ever the fate of its advocates.—Philanthropist.

The Philanthropist.

It may be asked what we intend now to do. answer is easy. We consider that the Philanthro-pist is identified with the right of free discussion in the West. By it then, we stand or fall. Two presses have been thrown into the river. Its editor and that they would keep in mind the great and only printer are in daily jeopardy. Our enemies are open in their threats. Prudent friends advise a suspension. But we give place to the mob. no. not for an hour. So long as the friends of liberty shall aid, by those who are called to perform the executive but the help of our Father in Heaven, we abide at our ness of the Board, and to direct its vast concerns elp of our Father in Heaven, we abuse at our All we ask is, the means. Our Society is in Our printer is a poor man, and has lost all ing the God of missions for is type. Perhaps eight hundred dollars will wonderful manner in which for him, and for the cause. Will our friends grant it, or will they at this crisis, by their neglect, do what no mob can do, put down the Philanthropist?

Thirty-second Annual Meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. MEMORIAL ON SLAVERY. The following memorial was read by Rev. Mr.

Relayed Brethren-The undersigned, minister in New-Hampshire, and most of them honorary members of the Board, address you on a subject in memoers of the board, address you on a subject in which they feel a deep interest, and which they regard as of the utmost importance to the cause of missions. We address you as our fellow laborers and the especial agents of the church in this cause. And we assure you that we have great confidence in you as such. But we think the circumstances And we assure you that we have great confident in you as such. But we think the circumsta in which you are now placed require a modi allude to what has appeared to us a studied silence on the subject of American slavery. We know that you have been goaded in unchristian methods, and have been censured for not carrying out plans.

But we think you that were neither wise nor good. But we think you that were neither wise nor good. But we think you may, and we frankly say, you should make known your views and feelings on the subject, so that you shall be recognized by all as sympathizing with those Christians who deeply abhor that system of abomina-

And, in addition to the consideration that it is right, we say also, a regard to the pecuniary safety of the Board renders it expedient. There is a deep feeling of disapprobation in the community in relation to the *studied silence* above alluded to. Nor is it confined to those who have dealt in denunciation towards all who did not conform to their precise mehave from the first been the firm and true friends of the Board, are distressed. They love the Board, and have loved it long. They regard it as foremost ong the benevolent of the day. They have paid more for its support than for the support of any other society. And more than of any other, has its prosperity been the burden of their prayer, But we greatly fear that their contribution Board shall think it their duty to observe such a

studied silence on this great subject of interest and responsibility to American Christians. Brethren, do not for a moment, think that we are not your friends. We say this in love—love to your cause, and love with assurance of confidence in you. We do think that American slavery is such, and brought, in the Providence of God, so distinctly into the notice of American Christians, that no man or body of men can innocently maintain a doubtful po-

in relation to it. John M. Whiton, Antrim; Samuel Lee, New Ips. wich: Winthrop Fifield, Eosom; Rufus A. Putnam, Chichester; James R. Davenport, Francistown; Giles Lyman, Marlborough; Cyrus W. Wallace, Manchester; Horace Wood, Dalton; Jonathan Cur-Ha achester; Horace Wood, Datan; Jonatan Cur-tis, Pittsfield; S. W. Clarke, Greenland; Jeremiah Blake, Wolfborough; R. W. Fuller, Westmoreland; James Tisdale, Dublin; Samuel Nichols, Barring-ton; J. D. Crosby, Jaffrey; David Sutherland,

This was referred to a committee consisting following persons, viz: Drs. Woods and Hawes, Chief Justice Williams, of Connecticut, and Rev. Messrs. Magie of New-Jersey, and Hanmer, of Bal-

The committee afterwards made the following report, which, after some little discussion, was unani mously adopted :-

In attending to the subject under consideration, your committee notice, with heartfelt pleasure, the candid and Christian spirit manifested in the communication from the brethren in New-Hampshire. the cause of Foreign Missions, and in their dispo-sition to do all in their power to send the blessed gospel, with all its healing influences, to the ends of the earth. It will ever be our delight to act and such men as they are, in promoting the object of this missionary Board. And it is our earnest wish that every thing should be removed out of the way, which would be likely, in any measure, to promote the accomplishment of this object, or to hinder the

the accomplishment of this object, or to hinder the cordial and uninterrupted co-operation of its friends.

This Board was incorporated for the express 'purpose of propagating the gospel in heathen lands, by delivered the first of a series of lectures on the cruel-supporting missionaries and diffusing a knowledge of the Scriptures.' In the language of our laws, 'The object of the Board is, to propagate the gospel among unevangelized nations.' The Board and its missionaries have taken care to confine their efforts greatly approached the confine their efforts of the series of lectures on the cruel-ties, injustice, horrors, and iniquities of American slavery, at the Friends' Meeting House, Cecil-street. The meeting house was very densely crowded by a highly respectable audience, comprising ladies and resultance of different religious persuasions and poamong unevangelized nations.' The Board and its missionaries have taken care to confine their efforts greatlemen of different religious persuasions and potential to this one object—an object great and excellent enough to engage the labors of angels and men. It appears to your committee to be a duty of the first importance—a duty required by a conscientious regard to the sacred trust committed to us, to continue to pursue our one great object with undivided zeal, and to guard watchfully against turning aside from it, or mixing any other concern with our appropriate work, as a Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. There are, indeed, many other works of lorical development, laying down his arguments Missions. There are, indeed, many other works of logical development, laying down his arguments Christian benevolence to be accomplished. But the rork of this Board is one, namely, to propagate the surprising ease and skill. His lecture last even-trospel among unevangelized nations. To this we ing was, for the greater part, introductory—con-

true in regard to these various objects, as in regard to any others, that a division of labor is essential to the highest degree of success. As to the benevolent work in which we are engaged, we have had the work in which we are engaged, we have had the happiness to be of one mind; and we have had the happiness, in all past times, of pursuing this work with remarkable unanimity. And it is exceedingly plain to us, that we are called upon by divine Proving the control of the contro dence to adhere to the plan of operation which has from the first been adopted; and that the way and ward harmoniously and prosperously in our benevo-lent enterprize, is, to direct all our proceedings as a Board, and all the labors of our missionaries, to the accomplishment of the one object of our organization; and that turning aside to any thing important soever in itself, would be a dere duty on our part, and would disappoint and grieve the great body of Christians who patronize the Foreign Mission.

Considering the character of this Board, as Considering the character of this board, the Christian institution, and the momentous object which it is pledged to promote, we think it may fairly be presumed, that the funds contributed from time to time, to our treasury, are obtained in a proper time to time, to our treasury, are obtained in a proper may be a support of the contribution. manner, and given from proper motives. At least the principle is not to be admitted, that the Board of the funds which are contributed in furtherance vidious in its character, and altogether impractica ble in its operation.

In regard to the particular object of the memor

alists, that of olfaining a formal expression of the views and feelings of the Board respecting slavery, your committee do not think such a measure is called for, or that it would be right and expedient. this indeed perfectly evident that this Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions can sustain no relation to slavery, which implies approbation of the system, and as a Board, can have no connection or the system, and as a board, can have no connection or the system, and as a board, can have no connection or the system, and as a board, can have no connection or the system and the system hand, it is sympathy with it. And, on the other hand, it is equally evident, that the Board cannot be expected to pass resolutions or adopt measures, against this system, any more than against other specific form of evil, existing in the community. For we are me at once with the question, why we should express and proclaim our opinion in regard to one particular. ar evil, in distinction from others, which are equal! byious and prevalent? We beg leave to say again,-we do entertain

high respect for those ministers of Christ, who have addressed us on the subject now under considera-tion. The spirit which pervades the communication annot but excite within us feelings of love and es teem towards them. It is our earnest desire and thope that this Board may give them entire satisfac ion, and enjoy their entire confidence. And we cannot doubt the continuance of their benevoler cannot doubt the continuance of their benevolen efforts and their fervent prayers in behalf of tha precious and glorious object, the conversion of the world, which they and we are united in seeking And we will only add an affectionate request to those beloved brethren, and all our fellow-laborers object of this Missionary Board, together with the untold labors, the perplexing cares, the burdens, dif-ficulties and anxieties, which fall to the share of ness of the Board, and to direct its vast concerns a home and abroad. Let them join with us in thanking the God of missions for the unexpected an but his type. Perhaps eight hundred dollars will wonderful manner in which he has interposed to cover his loss, and one hundred, ours. We ask help prosper our labors. Let them join with us also in endeavoring to avoid whatever would divide the counsels and hinder the success of those who are seeking the enlargement of Christ's kingdom. And as the God of heaven and earth is on his way t have mercy on all nations, let our hearts be cheered and animated with hope, and let us abound more and more in our labors of love, waiting in faith and e and joy for the coming of our Lord. In behalf of the Committee,

LEONARD WOODS, Chairman.

Rev. Dr. SKINNER hoped that some modification would be made of one or two paragraphs of the Report. He was pleased with the spirit of the whole nt he was sure that our friends at the South would

might be readily altered.

T. Bradford, Esq., seconded the suggestion Dr. Skinner. The same thoughts had occurred him while the Report was reading.

Rev. Dr. Bates hoped the report would be re-

mitted without debate and the alterations made Rev. Dr. Woods was sure there must be a mis pprehension of the report, as its simple object was express any opinion, for or against the subject of slavery, and this was the current of the report from

Rev. Mr. GREENE hoped the report would be dopted as it is. No one could object to the words they expressed the sentiments of all reasonable mer He had his own feelings, strong and decided on the abstract subject, but as a member of the Board, he

had no right to touch it.

Rev. Dr. Woods said that he would for himsel have preferred to omit the paragraphs to which ex-ceptions had been taken. [They were the para-graphs beginning 'there are indeed,' &c., and 'in regard to the' &c.] But it must be remembered that these memorialists are worthy men, represent ing a very respectable portion of men in New England; they are not men stamped with radicalism but of kind, serious feelings, who can be satisfied with a fair exhibition of the views of the Board. To prevent a schism in New England, which would de prive this Board of a large share of its contributions he hoped the report would be permitted to stand. Rev. Dr. Dow thought it was as mild a report a could be expected, and he trusted it would be adopted. He thought every man was in conscience an anti-slavery man; and though he was by no means

thought it the duty of the Board to give utterance t its views in the language of this report. Rev Dr Cox said that he would make a few re marks, though no man had been more misrepresed than he on this subject. He had been mob and all but murdered for his supposed opinions. He urged the immediate disposal of the subject, and by no means to re-commit, and thereby bring up the question to-morrow when the house would b crowded. He suggested a single verbal amend

an abolitionist in the modern sense of the term, he

The discussion was further continued by Rev. Drs inner, Anderson, Bates and Woods. Rev. Dr. PALMER, of South Carolina, said that all reasonable men would be satisfied with this report; and there were some men whom no report would satisfy. He thought it was a judicious report, and should be adopted

Chief Justice WILLIAMS explained the difficulties of the Committee in framing the report; and said that they would have preferred not to touch the question; but finding it must be met, in order to do justice to themselves and the subject, they thought it proper to submit this paper. They regard slavery as an evil, but it is an abstract question with which the Beard have pathing to do and the recent each. the Board have nothing to do, and the report so de

Rev. Mr. BLODGET, of South Carolina, said the report would satisfy the South. All the South asks is, that the Board will attend to its own business. and so long we shall be glad to co-operate. Le other societies do what they please, this Board has re-commit and lost. The report of the Committee

From the Limerick (Irish) Reporter of Aug. 24.

Slavery in America.

fined more to the general bearing of ing evil of slavery, than to a portraiture ses with which it is accompanied in States. Where he did allude, however dition of the slave in his native soil, deeply he felt for his lot, and how a to enlist the active sympathies of h to enlist the active sympathies is, no doubt, sincere in the car and, we have no hesitation in erful and efficiem advocate, of c and a judicious and cultivated subject is a novel one in this class important or interesting, be All are aware of the anomaly co-existing with the broadest freedom; but all are not aw height to which this despotism he frightful terrors with which it is the miseries it entails—of the crim gives birth, and of the necessity that its unconditional, immediate enhave all reflected on the paradox things should breathe the same which is said to be particularly mountain nymph, sweet liberty. that Mr. Remond means to lecture have no doubt that crowded audi him their praise. To the philosoph to which his deliberations on this s must be particularly interesting.
We learn that Mr. Remond will lec Townley's, Bedford-Row, on to-wor

THE LIBERATOR BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24,

Great Anti-Slavery Triumph! The slaveholding South has been drive

wall, and conquered by the Spirit of Liberte U. S. Senate has confirmed the no ward Everett, Joel Eastman, and James Wile withstanding they have openly espoused the very enterprise in its most 'ultra 'form! The inations were invidiously laid upon the table ground that those individuals were guilty of h opinions hostile to slavery; and certain ators, in conjunction with certain northern had imperiously made up their minds to re But this indignity was too great to be berg whig presses of the North! They thus lightened tempestuously-talked of a disso the Union-and warned the South to bewa king such an issue! Well, the guilty, cowar heard,-trembled,-succumbed! this is another great anti-slavery victory, to to that which took place at the Har tion in the defeat of Henry Clay, and to the the South on the Texas question. At the sion of Congress, we shall obtain another gloring umph. Courage, friends of freedom!

The following is the official account of the of the Senate : ON THE NOMINATION OF EDWARD EVERIN

YEAS—Messrs. Bates, Berrien, Choate, Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, I ton, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morchead, Porter, Prentiss, Rives, Simmons, Smith, of Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge-NAYS-Messrs Allen, Archer, Bent Calhonn, Clay, of Alabama, Cutibert, Fulan Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Preston, Sevier, St Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappar, Woodbury, I

ON THE NOMINATION OF JOEL EASTMA.
YEAS—Messras Battes, Berrien, Choate, Car
Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Huntingen, I
gum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, BPrentiss, Rives, Simmons, Smith, of Indian, Sard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—22.
Navs—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Benton, Badn
Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Cathbert, Fullen, E
Linn, McRoberts, Sevier, Smith, of Conne.
Walker, Woodbruy, Young—18. Walker, Woodbury, Young-16.

ON THE NOMINATION OF JAMES WILSON. YEAS-Messrs. Bates, Bayard, Berrien, O. Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evas, Gale Huntington, Mangum, Merrick, Mitler, Man Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Sam Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, Se

bridge—25. YEAS—Messrs, Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calle Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Iledes King, Linn, McKoberts, Mouton, Nicholsa, Se Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappaa, War Woodbury, Wright, Young—21.

The Non-Resistance Meetings.

We have been too much absorbed in the m of the New-England Non-Resistance Society, have been held the present week in the Cla street Chapel, to be able to devote much fine present number. These meetings have been well ended, and were of an unusually intere ter; and though all who were present were the utmost liberty of speech, on all questions came up for discussion, whether they were jest position to the principles of non-resistance. those present were H. C. Wright, Lucretis M Charles Marriott, Samuel J. May, Adin Ballon, L Collins, A. B. Alcott, Edmund Quincy, and XI Whiting, all of whom participated in the discusses Particulars hereafter.

Case of Dea. Lothrop. It is scarcely necessary for us to en of our readers to the case of this excellent m detailed on our first page; for there is nothin kind which excites more attention, at the preis read with more interest, or is more imp nstructive. Babylon is falling! Praise the name the Lord! We have taken the liberty slight ter the letter of Dea. L. to the church, in a stance, for the purpose of making it read mo nectively. The course pursued by Dr. Sharp a church, on the reading of the letter, is deserved comments which we have neither time nor 1000. make, but which every free and intelligent mind " readily supply.

Particular Notice. The friends of our cause in Middlesex

ed to take notice, that the adjourned meeting Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society, (a to be holden on the 5th of Oct. at Concord,) spos PONED until Tuesday, October 12th. The C Show will take place at Concord, Oct 5th; th terly meeting of the Worcester South Division Society will also be held on the same day, and of the North Division, at Holden, on the 6th; is for these reasons, and to insure the presence eral advocates of the cause, that it has been deexpedient to postpone the Middlesex meeting the 12th at Concord.

Old Essex, Arouse!

Will the unfaltering friends of our great ing enterprise, in old Essex, remember that a qui meeting of the County A. S. Society is to be in Newburyport, on Tuesday next? We de not only to remember this fact, but also to ly on the occasion. As the place of our nati have a strong desire to see Newburyport fore every great and good work; and though great deal of pro-slavery in her midst, it is hear that there is an unusual degree of inte among the inhabitants at the present time, it the anti-slavery movement. Next week, we convictions will be deepened.

The Riot in Cincinnati.

We have received a number of the Phil published since the riot, from which we have all the particulars of that terrible outhreak. It dent that the most guilty of all the rioters mayor, city authorities, and sheriff. They, vi were at the head of the mob. Shame on the fessed abolitionists, who are urging a suspen the publication of the Philanthropist! And imper able bonor be given to the courageous and sub spirit manifested by its editor, at such a crisis!

We have the | ondjutor, Richar uly complaint we will delight, it and woman, who ide of the Atlant riend REMOND, it of a most generous

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Letter i

able to the Irish thanks, in a spec for the active zea ave manifested they are doing to trymen, at home horrence of slave We are delighted those whose testi quent manner, it his noble cause b land and Ireland tural ' prejudice hang their ignobl sering reception KILHEE, My DEAR GARR Here we are, ast just opposi to thee. My t George Downes

Remond came held six meeting respectably atte eeting-house, sorts of people ing-house was t ture was over, v ly meeting in t he chair. The tion, but the att not be surpassed Moore, (who Thompson in h man made a spi was enthusiasti the People of 1 try-women in I this occasion; signed as exter warded to Ame mony to our dis friends in old I exists in the la expression of fe clear, that all your Declaration justice. I earn nillions who l temperance, as well claim to b

ed the old town rowded meeti by some relation right-minded a place, who hav ciple as well as ere negro ma nentalism ; as arishing after vas shown at o down. A mou rho stands on In the early order to se me there. O ord, and lectur o Town Hall reely granted ces had been neeting-houses and the room p

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L Remond, ac

efore felt mue orts of people, o that the brig ospect altoge aitted himse on, be got p at lecture, all ogy, in all ye inced the goo and belongs t ared to be c owned with a stial compa South must ore intelligen re more be libited in the

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ERATO TON:

SEPTEMBER 24. avery Triumph ! ith has been driven he Spirit of Liberty I, the guilty, cowardly s

obtain another glorid Berrien, Choate, Clay, n, Evans, Graham, Hunte Miller, Morehead, Phe

at the Harrisburg Con

y Clay, and to the defer

question. At the next

Berrien, Choate, Clan, Evans, Huntington,

Morehead, Phelps, P. Smith, of Indiana, S. Woodbridge—22.
Archer, Benton, Buch Bayard, Berrien, Chenton, Dixon, Evans, Gahas Merrick, Mitler, Morshes, Preston, Rives, Simmo urd, Tallmadge, White, Woo

Mouton, Nicholson, Se Sturgeon, Tappan, Wal

whether they were peace men dividual came forward in o C. Wright, Lucretia Moll J. May, Adia Ballou, LA durind Quincy, and N. lea. Lothrop.

se of this excellent man, as ; for there is nothing of the attention, at the presen st, or is more important an falling! Praise the name of ken the liberty slightly to to the church, in a single in oursued by Dr. Sharp and I the letter, is deserving ce neither time nor room

ree and intelligent mind

dar Notice. use in Middlesex are request he adjourned meeting of the Slavery Society, (advertised of Oct. at Concord,) is POST October 12th. The Cattle Concord, Oct 5th; the qua orcester South Division A. S. d on the same day, and tha Holden, on the 6th ; and to insure the presence of seruse, that it has been deeme the Middlesex meeting unt

ex. Arouse! riends of our great and grow sex, remember that a quarter A. S. Society is to be holden sday next? We desire them is fact, but also to rally strong the place of our nativity, ee ce Newburyport foremost in work; and though there is a in her midst, it is cheering to isual degree of interest excited t the present time, in favor of nt. Next week, we trust her

in Cincinnati. , from which we have copied terrible outbreak. It is eviy of all the rioters were the and sheriff. They, virtually, meb. Shame on those proo are urging a suspension illanthropist! And imperishthe courageous and sublime

Letter from Richard D. Webb.

We have the pleasure to lay before our readers letter from our philanthropic transatlantic nother letter D. Wess, of Dublin; and the emplaint we have to make is, that it is so short. delight, it will cheer every anti-slavery man the is favored with its perusal, on this The reception of our colored and REMOND, in Ireland, it will be seen, has been of a most generous character—something far beyond courtesy and respect—and in the highest degree credble to the Irish head and heart. In the name o the abultionists of America, we proffer heart-felt thanks, in a special manner, to our Dublin friends, thanks, in a special and personal interest which they the active zear and personal for what as for what as for what her are doing to stir up in the bosoms of their coun they are come and abroad, a deep and intense ab vacc of slavery, especially in the United States We are delighted to receive so many assurances, from We are designed the state of great weight and author these wants to the able, faithful, judicious, and most ele-erat manner, in which Mr. Remond has managed noble cause before the people of England, Sco ad and Ireland. Let those who prate about a ' na prejudice against colored persons, blush, and

Kilher, County of Clare, on the shores of the Atlantic, 8th mo. 28th, 1841.

agheir ignoble heads for shame, on seeing the flat-

ing reception which has been given to Rescond!

st just opposite to America, about eight days' sail There are six of us-all but one known My brother Thomas, James Fisher, and erge Downes, are of the number, besides Charles

Remend came to Ireland about five weeks ago. He held six meetings in Dublin, which were largely and etably attended-four of them in the Friends enting house, and two in the Scots' Church. 'All sets of people came to them, and the interest they excited was intense. On the last evening, the meeting house was nearly as full as I have ever seen it a the time of a yearly meeting; and as soon as the lectare was over, we held our regular anti-slavery monthly meeting in the Royal Exchange, C. L. Remond in The mom was crowded almost to suffocation, but the attention and zeal of the audience could not be surpassed. After some observation's from R. R. Moure, (who is now in England, aiding George Champson in his Corn Law agitation,) Richard Allen, James Haughton, J. H. Webb, and myself, the chair nan made a spirit-stirring and eloquent speech, which was enthusiastically responded to. An address from he People of Ireland to their countrymen and counmen in America was also read, and adopted on agord as extensively as practicable, it shall be for-America for publication there, as a testiat to our distant brethren of the sentiments of their ads in old Ireland, on the subject of slavery as i assis in the land of their adoption. It embodies an pression of feelings and opinions so simple, and yet that all who profess to admire the doctrines of using. I earnestly desire that the moral influence of regenerated people may be felt in America. The ons who have grouned under the slavery of in more and have thrown off its thraldom, may well claim to be heard with respect when pleading in

alf of the guiltless victims of republican oppression A day or two after this last mentioned meeting, C Remand, accompanied by my brother James, visit the old town of Wexford, where they held three ded meetings, and were hospitably entertained some relations of mine. There is a small band of ace, who have zeal as well as knowledge, and prins well as zeal. Anti-slavery is not with them negro matter. It is not mere geographical sen-malism; and I doubt not will be found alive and ounding after many days. Some slight opposition was shown at one of the meetings, but it was soon but own. Amouse is not weaker in the paw of a cat, who stands on the rock of Truth and Justice.

In the early part of this month, I visited Waterford urder to see my family who are spending some here. On the 12th, Remond arrived from Wexered in half an hour after his arrival, i e Town Hull, a large and elegant room, which wa much interest in the anti-slavery cause. pleasure to find the room filled with all ople, including a large proportion of ladies, bright gas and the brighter faces formed a ogether delightful to behold. Our friend ad himself to admiration; and as to the admibe got plenty of it. I don't think that, after to, all the professors of divinity and physi n all your southern colleges, could have con he good people of the 'urbs intacta,' that Re age to any other race than that which is de be only 'a little lower than the angels with glory and honor,' Or, if he be, what a company of superior natures the chivalry of must be, all more sensitive, more eloquen elligent, more pious, more devoted, more ing, with all the higher elements of our ore bountifully bestowed on them, than i the person of that inferior creature, Relecture was followed by one more than the former, and the second by a third, speak like a Hibernian, was fuller than the d hold. It filled and overflowed to such : f inconvenient pressure, that we were against our wills, in order to secure an audicould hear, to issue tickets of admission to elast lectures. For these, a small charge was a larger room was secured, and a more select

arth and fifth lectures were delivered before s of this kind : no inconvenience was expe and they went off as satisfactorily as could During the interval of the third and ares, Charles and myself visited New Ross, hout eleven miles from Waterford, at the in George W. Carr, who is celebrated as the of the first Temperance Society in Ireland. iged at his house, and were most courteously ably received by himself and family. A meeting had been placarded for Remond, our arrival, and the court-house where eld was crowded as full as it could hold by all eaple, who listened with the most rapt attrupted only by murmurs of indignant sts of admiration, at the speaker's elothrilling details.

is an ignorant thing to wonder a e of others. How can people know what heard? How can principles of truth affect those who have never had their ated towards them? who have no idea of sality of their application? Poverty and are so continually before our eyes in this -we are so used to abject want and enor that slavery is not readily looked on s robbery of rights, as a privation of ad-The wickedness of man's holding properforgotten in the description of the sup imposition of labor, the quantity of ad the animal wants of the man. They do that a slave, with every sensual and lage to lessen the degradation of his a slave, a thing-he is chattel property. ing unknown amongst us, we are tempted it in our minds with the lowest position

h umanity with which we are familiar. This is which would not be so likely to occur to a stranger per feetly natural, but extremely fallacious. 'Slavery as required—to explain some difficulty—to recome as it is,' and 'Jay's Views,' are admirable text-books. the adoption and promotion of the 'Address to

a ble. We made several excursions to the bequited ting themselves by their sympathies being yet further numbers scenery in the neighborhood, Tramore, Garr: rrish, and Dunmore; and the wild rocks and thun-der-splintered pinnacles of the various Islands will has been a triumphant one. He has been well treat be in future associated in our minds with the eloquent ed and well heard. He has excited great attention young stranger who came amongst us pleading with and considerable regard to the anti-slavery cause. N ord, there were many reports there before him, which remembered, and the seeds he has scattered must be hrew difficulties in his way. His independent po- an abundant harvest of good fruits. He has been a British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and of his without the necessity of any public application; as stances in the oyes of some high professors. He, as 'our dear little island.' well as some other 'pestilent fellows,' were famed as The colored race have a most creditable represent oused, and to its uncompromising advocates. I don't stances. think he could be tempted, by fear or favor, to hold It is now the 30th. Yesterday evening, our party

were profuse in their hospitality. Some few high all sorts of fantastic and sublime combinations oh Israel, is a common cry amongst sects, both great continually changed as we rounded each headland traneous topics-charity begins at home-he must portray. ake care of himself, and of the 'highly favored socie-

On the 24th, now about a week since, I accompaare Protestants, of different denominations, and the siasm for 'the beauties of nature.' remainder Roman Catholics. The first lecture was delivered the evening of our arrival, in the Friends' were at Loop Head-five, no, six of us, and a ladyother affair-all Irishmen stand on the same platform. Their natural sympathies are in favor of the oppressed bound, without tree or shrub for miles inland we must endeavor, as far as possible, to supply. when the number of intelligent laborers in the field ignorance of the rest. is increased, the result must at least be commensurate. not easy to meet with one who is not a tee-totaller. | are so has been full of delightful interest on this account. not have pictured such a change as has taken place in the coast of Clare on any good map of Ireland. our rollicking, ragged, fighting, reckless, wild population. The cottages are cleaner and more comfortable, the people better clothed, factious fights and eyes and pleasant faces, as he witnessed yesterday. quarrels almost at an end, education advancing, and a The cheerfulness and light-hearted gaiety of all these strong foundation being laid for the erection of a right poor people, of all ages, is wonderful. Potatoes and glorious social edifice-not established, like those of fish are the best of their diet. Meat they hardly ever and the plunder and extinction of nations. We are not

ngland and the United States, on the labor of slaves, eat-because they can't get it. canoe, a Chinese invasion, or a British India, to boast not a tee-totaller, I mean among the poorer classesman, I am told, 'Oh, no, sir-sure he's a gintleman.' ber of those who have taken it, as something lucky-

forth the short comings of the American churches on barred his way abundantly in England. The same the subject of slavery; and as a necessary result, elements exist in equal abundance in Ireland, but they has been. People can not or will not see, that the apt to trouble himself with the apprehension of evils greatest blow that their version of Christianity can re- he has not encountered. I wish he would let the day ceive, must come from the arm of him who disgraces take care for itself, and he need not be so depressed ountenancing or committing the sin of slavery. No before him. He will next go into Cork. greater kindness can be shown to any church, than to success will be there, I cannot say. But 'Hope on, point out to them the causes which lower the fair hope ever, is a good motto for all who have a great fame of their opinions, and obstruct their progress in and good object in view.

the hearts and consciences of men. The Methodist leaders have evinced far the most better than Christianity, justice, or humanity. They are ambitious—they love the good opinions of the world, and to be called by men, 'Rabbi.' In every case, of late years, that application has been made in We sawthe cloudy base of the cloud-capped Reeks, that Ireland for the use of their meeting houses for anti- surround the Lakes of Killarney, which are famous as slavery purposes, they had been refused, on one pretence or another. In Dublin, it was pleaded that the world. inti-slavery was not a purely religious object! What I received by Joseph Sturge, letters from J. G. Whit kind of religion prevails where slavery flourishes? tier, J. A. Collins, W. and A. Phillips, and Geo. Brack-And how can religion flourish while slavery prevails among christians? What good can Bible Societies though I have time just now to do no more than acand Missionary efforts prosper, so long as the heath- knowledge their kindness in remembering us. Letter en and the infidel can point to nine or ten millions of from our American friends are always grateful,

As long as I have been with him, I have taken an write to them soon, and am, opportunity, at the beginning or end, or sometimes at both ends of his lecture, to give some information

R emond quotes largely from them. They give chap- Irish people in America '-and to drop a word in fat er and verse-there is no disproving their statements vor of the American Anti-Slavery Society. The -for the very necessities of slavery demand the per-petration of all sorts of wickedness. Slavery would not be slavery, if it were possible for her to exist with-In Waterford, Remond lodged with myself and fam-iny at the house of a near relation of mine, who did bin, and the south of Ireland. Even if they effect very thing that could be done to make his stay agrees nothing for the oppressed, they cannot help benefit

one has ever yet done more as a lecturer in Ireland ty in your 'free country.' Before he came to Water-in behalf of your efforts in America. He will be lon tion, the fact of his not being connected with the sisted from place to place, by anti-slavery friend being a member of the American Society, and a friend I hope he may be enabled to leave Ireland not poorer of Garrison and his friends, were unfavorable circum- if not much richer, than he was when he landed of

a setter forth of strange doctrines—women's rights—
non-resistance—and other yet more terrible heresies. the discretion with which he moves, are all calculat-Many worthy people, however, found on acquaint- ed to make a most favorable impression-and they ance with him, that there was no occasion for all this have done so effectually. I am glad that I have he apprehension. They discovered him to be a modest, such an excellent opportunity of making his acquain yet fearless defender of his own opinions, and that tance; and all I have yet seen has confirmed the tes one of them were at all soul-destroying. They found timony of some of the best friends of the anti-slavery him just towards all, judicious, unobtrusive—yet un-swerving in his fidelity to the great cause he has és-and have seen him tested by very trying circum

back from proclaiming thy claims to the gratitude of took a walk for the first time along the coast south the colored man, and the respect and sympathy of ward from Kilnee; and such cliffs-such thunderevery true lover of justice and liberty.

Some who refused to lend him aid and assistance besuch islands torn from the mainland by some suddisplintered headlands, of perhaps 150 to 200 feet highfore he arrived, were so changed in their feelings by convulsion-such awful caverns running to an unwhat they saw in public and private, that they volun- known distance under the shore, and echoing to the teered aid and courtesy in the kindest manner, and thundering waves - such natural arches, bridges, and professors held back entirely, but I heard of no active scenery, I never saw before. I never so longed for opposition from any one of these. 'To your tents, those I love, to help me to enjoy the prospects that and small. It gratifies a man's vanity to think that How Rogers would have luxuriated, if he had been he belongs to some extremely minute section of man- with us! I often thought of him, and wished we kind-and the smaller the better-set apart by the could have spirited him across the 'broad Atlantic,' Most High for the reception of his special gifts and fa- that heaved and swelled before us. We should have vors. We consider that such a man has no time for the slave, or the assertion of his rights—these are ex-scape from his pen, such as nobody but himself could

ty' that may happen to own him. Such people give door, for the weather to clear up before we set out on practical evidence of their belief, that 'Truth lies in a longer excursion to Loop Head, the northern point of the Shannon's mouth, at the southern extremity of the sea coast of the county of Clare. Look at a map nied our friend to Limerick, where we were most kindly received by B. C. Fisher. This city contains go, I suppose we shall be bogged knee-deep, and wet a population of about 80,000, about one tenth of whom to the skin into the bargain-all to show our enthu-

Now it is 5 o'clock on the morning of the 31st. meeting-house. The room was as full as it could a lady and six of us-which ever you like: a piper hold, and a large number had to go away, not being happened also to be able to get in. The Independent Chapel was then Highland pipes, and such a wild halloo as his music obtained for the the two following lectures, which have increased in interest, and in the largeness of the we travelled, nobody could conceive. Men, women audiences they attracted. The last was at once the and children followed us along the cliffs, along the most crowded and the most attentive meeting of the roads, and into the cabins-for there are no houses. kind I ever attended. Sectarian and political meet- The people are chiefly remarkable for beautiful hazel ings in Ireland, when of a mixed character-I mean eyes, fairly divided among both sexes-and a great when composed of all sorts of people-are sure to give profusion of lovely faces among the women-bare rise to ill-blood and manifestations of angry excite- legs, tattered garments, great poverty, wonderful good ment. But this mission of humanity is altogether an- humor, an original simplicity and ignorance of the rest of the world. The coast is precipitous, ironand the unhappy—they lear n to the side of justice many children as old as twelve years, who had never when not warped by the prejudices of education. All seen a tree. How the music set them going! They that our people want is, to be told the truth—to know run, and jumped, and laughed, and showed their fine what to do-and they will be sure to act with energy white teeth, that might drive a dentist to despair. and determination. We have millions of tee-totallers They crowded round us-stared and chattered in in Ireland. Why should we not have millions band- Irish (the language of the ancient Celts,) as intelligied against the awful tyranny of the South? There is bly to us as the lingo of the New Zealanders was to no reason in life why we should not, except that our Captain Cook when he first landed among them. A people have not got the necessary information; and large proportion of young and old speak no other tongue. As they say themselves, they have no En-Much has been done by the efforts of a few; and glish'-that is, those who have any to represent the

Now the sun is springing up, bright, and red, and I can hope any thing for Ireland, and Irishmen and cloudless, from the Atlantic ocean beyond the cliffs of women. The state of the country ts utterly amazing, Moher which we are about to visit to-day. Those in consequence of the spread of tee-totalism. It is we have hitherto seen are about 200 feet high. These My recent journey through a great part of the South perhaps in the world. They approach a thousand feet perpendicular, and lie north of Kilhee beyond The most glowing dreams of prophet or poet could the town of Kiltown Melbay, which you will see on

Remond agreed he had never seen more poverty a denser rural population, or so many laughing

The scenery of yesterday was of the most varied likely ever to have a Florida war, a battle of Tippe- character the wild rocky coast can present. The wild waves of the Atlantic keep up such an everlasting of. When I speak of the difficulty of exciting any one tumult, that you would at least award them the praise of industry. How they fret, and fume, and sw ell. among the millions. When I ask a poor man, whether and roar, and foam, and thunder, and gnaw, and such or such a wearer of broad cloth is a temperance dance! Between the wild people and the wild ocean, Rogers would have been in extacies of won-I believe the pledge is looked upon, oy a large num- derment yesterday. His exquisite appreciation of the inmost recesses of nature both animate and inanimate as an act of faith-as the price paid for certain bless- would have been gratified to the full. It is because I ings in prospect. And such it really is-tho' perhaps know him, that I say so much about him. He was ot precisely in their sense. It is impossible to esti- with me in spirit all yesterday-I could not have mate the glorious results of the movement: it must kept him away, had I wished it. We talked about do good—great, permanent good. The people are not you, to be sure—and if you could have heard us across by nature devoted to drinking. The chains of evil the water, which was all that lay between us, you habits and old ancestral customs were strong upon would have heard nothing that need have gone into them. They have broken these asunder, as Samson the 'Refuge of Oppression,' or the 'Pro-Slavery burst his cords; and our children, and our children's Retreat.'

children, must reap countless benefits, as the conse- Remond has, hitherto, had no battle to meet in Ireland-neither unkindness, nor persecution, nor any Remond has lost no proper opportunity of setting thing of the kind. Prejudice and ignorance have onsiderable soreness has been evinced wherever he have not been suffered to come in his way. He is very thing that is worth the name of religion, by as I see him at times. In Limerick, the way is clear

From Loop Head, we have the wild and pictur esque coast of Kerry-Brandon Hill, which rises fron nsitiveness on this point They love their sect far the sea, and forms at once the boldest headland and the most beautiful combinations of natural scenery is

people held in slavery beneath the sway of most chris- and they run from hand to hand like the burning brand among the Scottish clans in days of old. I will

Affectionately, thine and theirs,

Books for orders and donations are opened by the

THE LIBERATOR.

Committee of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair, at 25, Cornhill. The friends of the cause are informed that the value of all donations of linen, cambrick, thread-edging or silk, will be in all cases doubled, the field of an and in many instances quadrupled to the cause, by means of the Fair. From intelligence received from France and England, as well as from various parts of New-England, there is ground for supposing that the Fair this year will be more brilliant and a ttractive than ever, and combine more articles alcounted. New-England, there is ground for supposing that the Fair this year will be more brilliant and a stractive than ever, and combine more articles elsewhere unattainable than any former occasion. The various towns engaged are informed that exertions proportionate to the additional demands made by the increase of their numbers, will be made in Boston for the discharge of the pleasant duty of hospitality at the discharge of the pleasant duty of hospitality at the suppose the suppose the pleasant duty of hospitality at the suppose the suppose the suppose the pleasant duty of hospitality at the suppose the sympathies with the slaves, by exercise, have become deeper—our hopes of their ultimate deliverance grow stronger—our hatred of slavery more intense. Let our exertions for its termination be proportionate. Let those who have money spend, and let those who have none be spent in this inspiring cause. The humblest means are often the most successful, and so it has been with the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair. It has done more towards softening the public heart towards the claims of our enslaved countrymen, than many a more imposing instrumentality. However unpretending, do not think it trivial, or of a frivolizing tendency. All means that are not wrong, an end like ours ean ennoble and sanctify. The need of exertion in the cause was never greater—the opportunity for it never fairer. There are villages within twelve miles of Boston, where the first anti-slavery lecture has yet to be given; and whole townships in the western part of the State. We call upon the women of the Commonwealth for help in carrying forward the cause we all hold so dear. It is their cause as well as ource We welcome them once more to the fellowship of cy. All means that are not wrong, an end like ours ald. and the anti-slavery influence is multiplied a thousand

For the committee of the Anti-Slavery Fair. THANKFUL SOUTHWICK, MARIA W. CHAPMAN. M. A. W. JOHNSON, ANNE WARREN WESTON.

The time of the Fair is at Christmas week, and the receipts are to be devoted mainly to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

NOTICE.

Will be furnished, to friends of the cause skilled in shell-work, quantities of the Terebellum, Vitrina, Diaphana, Lascia, and the various kinds suitable for work-boxes, card-racks, vases, flowers and hair-ornaments. Address M. W. Chapman, care of Henry W. Williams, 25, Cornhill.

source of pecuniary profit to the cause, as well as a means of reaching minds which will not receive the anti-slavery principles through any other medium. The Editor's address is M. W. CHAPMAN, 6 Chauncy Place, Boston.

Coming right up to the mark ! Rockingham Conference. NEWBURYPORT, Sept. 20, 1841.

It may be pleasing to some of your readers to know what action the Rockingham Christian Conference omposed of Elders and Brethren from different parts of God's Zion, took at its last session in this place, on American slavery. The following are their resolutions, viz:

Whereas, American slavery is among the mos God-dishonoring and soul-damning sins of the present age : therefore, Resolved, That whoever has voluntarily and know

ingly any connection in sustaining slavery, is unworthy a name among enlightened Americans professing to be free, and still more so of a name with God's people; but must be distinguished as children of him who was a liar from the beginning.

As slavery sanctions the following crimes, so essential to existence, i. e. concubinage, man-stealing, robbery and murder; therefore, Resolved, That as a body of Christians associated

for Zion's interest, we cannot sustain pro-slavery ministers, or bid them God speed; much less con rate the sufferings and death of our great Deliverer with those guilty of this sin. Hence, Resolved, That, as far as our influence may be felt, we will lend our aid to sustain those principles which

are consistent, and the most uncompromising with southern slavery. DANIEL P. PIKE. P. S. Truth is mighty, and must prevail.

D. P. P.

The American Roard.

READ, MARK, LEARN, AND INWARDLY DIGEST ! Why, the remarkable response given by the

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to a Letter addressed to them by certain clergy. men in New-Hampshire, beseeching them to express their views in relation to that vast system of heathenism, American slavery! Mark how cunningly they attempt to escape from the dilemma in which they are placed! Mark, too, how anxious were the northerri doctors of divinity to weaken the tone of thi fee ble and contemptible response,-not wishing to have the least allusion made to slavery,-and how much more anti-slavery were the southern clergymen.

Petitioning. We gave our views, in our last num ber, in relation lo the proposition for sending one great national anti-slavery petition to Congress at its ne at session, as contained in the letter of our friend J. C. Jackson. The time, we think, has not yet fully come for such a movement. 'It's coming yet, for a

ANOTHER ARREST. We mentioned a few days ANOTHER ARREST. We mentioned a few days since, the arrest of two colored men in this city as fugitive slaves, and their commitment to jail for further examination. To-day, Vernon Lintenbergher of Louisiana, the claimant, as agent for his employer, of the colored men in question, and a colored barber in this city by the name of Jackson, were arrested by a police officer from Buffalo as fugitives from justice, and also committed to jail. They are to have an examination before Justice Barr this afternoon.

We understand they are charged with decoying away one of the negroes in jail from the State of New-

away one of the negroes in jail from the State of New-York, contrary to the laws thereof. The circumstan-ces, as we are informed, are as follows: Some days since, Linterbergher came on here in the line of his business, slave catching. He employed Jackson to go with him to Buffalo, and inveigle the

two men he was in pursuit of this city. They proceeded to Buffalo together, accompanied by a lawyer, V. H. Wilson, Esq. One of the negroes was a cook on the De Witt Clinton, and the other, a very light mulatto, was induced to come up on the same boat, by false representations made by Jackson, that a portrait painter in this city wished to employ him as an apprentice. The mulatto, Jackson, Lintenbergher trait painter in this city wished to employ him as an apprentice. The mulatto, Jackson, Lintenbergher and Wilson, all came passengers on the Clinton. Soon after the boat arrived, Jackson directed the mulatto to the painter's room. On his way thither, an officer arrested him, and immediately took measures to secure the negro employed on the boat. Such, as we learn, are the simple facts in the case.

A large bundle of some thousand champagne wine labels, lately passed through the Boston Custom House, and have gone to New-York. They were printed in England, in colors expressly for the American market.

An Affray. We learn that rather a serious affray took place a few days since, in the neighborhood of Brownsville, Ia., in consequence of an attempt, on the part of the owners, to capture a couple of runaway negroes. The negroes were found at work in

We welcome them once more to the fellowship of faith, and labor, and patience. By mutual co-operation, the strength of each becomes the strength of all, and the anti-slavery influence is multiplied a thousand fold.

See the exercise the fellowship of all also placed in a dilemma—both of the defendants being likewise deaf and dumb; however, after a little difficulty, he succeeded in bringing them both before the Alderman, when an examination was had through the instrumentality of pen, ink, and paper. The case was continued for a further hearing.—Phil. Ledger.

M'Leod .- Much excitement exists in and about Whitesboro, N. Y., in consequence of reports that a party of meu (to be called patriots probably,) were about to assault the jail, seize the prisoner, and dis about to assault the jail, seize the prisoner, and dis-pose of him as they pleased. To prevent this, Gov. Seward has called out the militia, and posted a guard It is said the cannon have been stolen from some gun-houses, and that the powder blown up at Syracuse was designed for the expedition to take M'Leod.

The majority against the old (whig) ministry, indicated by the votes on the addresses to Her Ma-jesty in reply to her speech, was 92 in the Lords, and 91 in the Commons, A few members were absent.

The Fire at Smurna .- The rayages occasioned h the late fire at Smyrna were immense. Nearly one half of the city had been reduced to ashes. Between 12,000 and 13,000 houses and shops had been consumed; 11 of the 13 Turkish quarters or parishes were almost entirely destroyed, and the Jewish town had ceased to exist. The lossess were calculated at the consumer of t NOTICE.

The friends of the cause, of whom the Editor of the Liberty Bell has promise of contributions, (literary and pecuniary,) are requested to notice, that the time of publication draws nigh. No effort should be spared to make this third number of the Anti-Slavery Annual better than its predecessors. It has always been a source of neguniary months.

Destructive Fire at the Bay of Chaleur .- The Pic tou Mechanic and Farmer of the 8th instant mentions on the authority of a passenger in the Unicorn, who came on board the Unicorn steamer at Gaspe, that the whole extent of the forest along the Bay of Chaleur was on fire—that a great portion of the new town Bathurst was burnt down, and that four or five of M

Post Office Defaulters. According to the late report of the Post Office Auditor, Mr. Whittlesey, there were on the fourth of March last no less than three thousand three hundred and thirty-seven post-masters in arrears to the government, for sums varying from a few dollars to many thousands. A bill has passed the House, allowing Mrs. Harri-

son, the widow of the late President, to exercise and enjoy the franking privilege during her life. The same privilege was allowed to Mrs. Madison, after the death of her husband. Mariners' Safety Kite - A kite has been invente

by Mr. Walker, formerly a sergeant of the Horse Guards of London, to which is attached an inextinguishable light, and can be seen at a great distant to communicate intelligence from a vessel wracked in distress. The kite, upon experiment, was found raise one hundred fathoms of line.

Trial of McLeod. This trial will commence on 27th of this month at Utica. A panel of forty-eight jurors has been ordered to be drawn in the presence of the first Judge and Sheriff of the county. Chief Justice Nelson will preside at the trial; the Attorney General will prosecute, and Mr. J. H. Spencer will defend the prisoner.

Death of a Missionary. The Rev. Story Hebard, a missionary of the American Board, at Beyroot, in the mission to Syria, died at Malta, in the Mediterranean, about two months since, of consumption. He was on his return to the United States.

The Guiana Times give an account of what it describes 'a novel species of immigration—the landing of slaves escaped from Surinam.' They rowed incessantly for fourteen days and nights, upon a very scant supply of provisions. Their boat was seized by the officers of the Customs.

The Hon. John Brown Francis was on Thursday elected Chancellor of Brown University, in the place of Hon. Samuel Bridgham, deceased. Rev. Barnas Sears, of Newton, was chosen a member of the board of Fellows, and the Rev. Edward B. Hall, a member of the board of Trustees.—Daily.

Williams, the person condemned to pay \$12,000, for bringing slaves into New Orleans, has failed to procure a release on a writ of habeas corpus.

Calvin Smith, of Needham, was run over by the Worcester train of cars near Newton, on Monday evening, and so much injured that he died in a few hours afterwards. He was intoxicated.

Gen. Robert Bogardus, one of the oldest mer of the New-York, bar died at his residence on Sunday

Accident. We regret to learn that Mr. John P Milton of Rowley, fell from his ox-cart, loaded with three tons of hay, and one wheel passed over his breast, and killed him instantly. He has left a wife and two or three children—Adv.

Three more bodies of persons lost in the ill-fat Erie, have been picked up. One of them is Lloyd Gelston, the clerk of the boat.

New Railroad. We learn that a Railroad fro Quincy (the Grazite region) to Boston, is in contemplation. A survey of the route is now being made. It is proposed to terminate it at South Boston or South Cove, as may be thought most expedient, and it will ultimately no doubt be extended into the heart of the

old Colony. Glasgow. By a late census of this city, the popula to is 230,670; in 1831, when the previous census was taken, the population was 202,425. This shows an increase during the last ten years of 78,250 persons, which is a proportion that is equalled by very few cities in this country.

Mr. Daws, one of those wounded by the explosion at Syracuse, was robbed of \$260 while lying in a state of insensibility.

U. S. Bank shares sold at New York for 5 3-4; at Philadelphia, on Saturday, at 6 3-4.

Eighteen hundred dogs have been killed in the cit of New York since June 5.

A Heavy Arrival.—One of the pilasters for the Merchants' Exchange arrived in State street, from Quincy, at I o'clock this morning. It is forty feet long, six feet wide, five feet in thickness, and weighs according to measurement, fifty-seven tons.

From Havana. The correspondent of the Philadelphia National Gazette, writing from Havana on the 25th of August, says a runor was circulating that England had demanded from the Spanish Government a fulfilment of the treaty of 182s, for the suppression of the slave trade, and required the Government of Cuba to give up all slaves imported since that date. Also that 9000 troops were to embark immediately at Cadiz for Cuba, and that the fortifications of the island were to be not in a state of efficiency. island were to be put in a state of efficiency.

It was reported also that the Canary Islands had declared themselves independent of Spain.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

unt of receipts into the Treasury of the Massachu-ts Anti-Slavery Society, from Aug. 1 to Sept. 1,

1841.
From Holliston, T. Daniels, 2,75; Sidney Wilder, 1,25; Moses Adams, 1; Samuel Greenleaf, 1; Eli Phipps, 1; Wm. Joslyn, 3—
Boston, collections at Marlboro' Chapel, 18 36
Walpole, do. Lewis Fisher, 2
Boston, sale of tickets at meeting in Chardon-street Chanel.

don-street Chapet, West Wrentham A. S. Society, Nelson M. Fisher, cownsend, Geo. Foster, weekly con. Lucy Francis Jackson, donation at Millbury, Francis Jackson, donation at Mithury,
Salem, Joshun Pope, weekly con.
Weymouth, weekly con. E. Richards, Tr.
Milton,
do. F. M. Robbins, do.
Westminster, J. H. White and S. S. Miles,
Pictou, N. Scotia, friends, per Roderic Fraser,

Total, E. E. S. PHILBRICK, Tree \$195 94

NOTICES.

We publish the following simply as a matter of ourtesy, and not because we wish to give any countenance to the third party movement .- Ed. Lib. NOTICE.

The Liberty Party will hold an adjourned meeting at No. 32, Washington st. on Monday evening next, Sept. 27th, at 71-2 o'clock precisely. The friends of Freedom who have decided to record their votes in Sept. 24n, at 1-20 clock precisely. The triends of Freedom who have decided to record, their votes in favor of human liberty, whenever opportunity proffers, will show at the November election that they are true to the cause of the slave; and others who have not yet enrolled their names under the name of liberty are earnestly requested to be present.

T. R. KIMBALL, Secretary.

Boston, Sept. 22d, 1841.

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. A quarterly meeting of the above Society will be held at Newburyport, commencing on Tuesday, the 28th of September, at 2 o'clock P. M., to continue through the following day.

An interesting and important meeting is anticipated. Let there be a full attendance from every town in the Country.

in the County.

Provision will be made for the gratuitous acco

dation of those who attend.

J. D. BLACK, Rec. Sec.
Danvers, Aug. 24, 1841.

WORCESTER SOUTH DIVISION SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of the Worcester County South Division Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the meeting-house in West Brookfield, on Tuesday, Oct. 5th, at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. to continue through the day and evening. Advocates of the cause are expected from abroad, and it is hoped that there will be a general attendance of the people.

SAMUEL MAY, Secretary.

The adjourned meeting of the Middlesex County, Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Concord, on Tuesday, the 12th of Oct. at 10 o'clock, A. M. 'to inquire into the relation the people, the church, and the clergy of Middlesex County sustain to the system of American slavery, and the best means to be adopt-ed to bring about its immediate and complete abo-

Societies are requested to send delegates, and all persons interested in the subjects to be discussed are cordially invited to be present. Gentlemen from abroad are expected to give their attendance, and an interesting and profitable meeting

may be anticipated HARRIS COWDREY, Secretary.

CHURCH, MINISTRY, AND SABBATH CON-VENTION.

The third session of this Convention will be held

at the Chardon-Street Chapel, in Boston, on TUES-DAY, the 26th of October next, at 10 o'clook, A. M. The subject remaining for discussion is—THE CHURCH. All manner of persons are invited to join the Convention, and take part in its deliberations.

EDMUND QUINCY, Pres. WM. M. CHACE, ORTH, Secretaries. SYDNEY SOUTHWORTH Boston, Sept 3, 1841.

TEditors friendly to free discussion, are respect fully requested to give the above a few insertions in their papers.

The sixth anniversary of the Connecticut State Temperance Society of colored Americans, will be held at Bridgeport, on Monday the 29th day of Sept. at 3 o'clock. P. M.

The several temperance societies in the State are requested to send full delegations, and to furnish their reports on the state and progress—

1. Of the temperance cause.
2. Of education.

Of the mechanic arts. What has been done towards obtaining the

elective franchise.

5. The number of colored freeholders in each town.
6. The proportion of adults that can read and

write.

As all of these items are of the greatest moment, it is hoped that all the societies will feel the necessity of making their reports as full and as accurate as possible. Information on the last two subjects has been in great demand during this year; and as those reports may be made with but little difficulty, the societies and their delegates can render very essential service, by a little exertion, between this and the time of the annual meeting. Sons of old Connecticut, awake! arise! and let us work. We have much to do, and that too which is highly important. Come up to the work, and acquit yourselves like men in your own cause.

J. W. C. PENNINGTON, Pres't.

ISAAC CROSS, Cor. Sec.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR. The Pawtucket Juvenile Emancipation Society will hold its Sixth Annual Sale on Wednesday, Oct. 20th, at the Free Hall.

Friends in the country instance carnestly solicited to contribute.

Donations however small will be gratefully received.

1. J. ADAMS, President. Pawtucket, Sept. 24, 1841. UNION MONTHLY CONCERT. The monthly concert for the enslaved, will be held at No. 25 Cornhill (up stairs,) on Monday evening next, 27th inst., at 7 1-2 o'clock. All persons inter-

Friends in the country favorable to the cause are

ested are invited to attend. DIED-In this city, on Friday last, of inflan tion of the lungs, Helen, only child of Henry and Jane Weeden, aged seven months.

THE MIRROR OF LIBERTY.

WOULD respectfully inform my friends and patrons, that a consultation of eminent physicians, associated with Dr. Mott, have given the opinion that the blindness, which has so long baffled medical skill, may be removed by a skilful operation.

Feeling anintense desire to look again on the countenances of my friends, and to dispense with the necessity of an amanuensis in my editorial labors, I have reached to text the experiment.

cessity of an amanuensis in my-editorial labors, I have resolved to try the experiment.

In the mean time, the Mirror of Liberty will either be conducted by a competent brother, or suspended until my sight is restored. In the latter case, the pledges, domations, and subscriptions, to the amount of \$913 88, so generously contributed to the cause of reform, will be returned to my patrons with grateful acknowledgments.

Should it please God to restore my vision, it will be my joy to use every faculty in the cause of freedom, until the day of our redemption dawns.

DAVID RUGGLES,

DAVID RUGGLES, Editor of the Mirror of Liberty, 251 Elizabeth street. New York, Sept. 6th, 1841. N. B. Agents and subscribers who are in arrears for the first volume, are requested to make payment as early as possible.

WM. G. NELL,

Tailor and Clothes. Dresser, IS NOW LOCATED AT

No. 62, COURT-STREET, PROSITE THE HEAD OF BRATTLE STREET, Where he continues to after Gentlemen's Apparel to any desired Fashion. Also, Clothes CLEANSED AND REPAIR-

ED in the Neatest Style, and at the Shortest Notice.

W. G. N. respectfully solicits the notice of his old friends, and a share of the public patronage. The smallest favors gratefully received.

done before by others, and that from fifty to five hundred Africans are readily given for a white wo-

man, whose worth is determined by her youth and beauty. In behalf of humanity, I would be happy if I could conscientiously declare that I doubt the truth of this assertion, but so great is the degree of

depravity to which the habitual committal of crim has reduced the slave trader, that I believe dee

equally revolting to human nature are of frequen occurrences with them. In the case of the young woman on board the Boladar, the only thing doubt

ful is, whether this poor creature, thus condemned to a life of infamy and slavery, was a consenting

Edward Everett.

party to her own misery."

POETRY.

From the Boston Olive Branch. THE OLD ARM-CHAIR.

At leisure I sat, but no matter where, Except that I sat in an old arm-chair; A chair where my father had sat before, For many long years, at least threescore Recalling to memory scenes long past, I thought of the time when I saw him last; He sat near the window to take the air, But died while he sat in that old arm-chair

No pen can describe, and no tongue declare, The tie that I feel to that old arm-chair; 'Tis a sacred relic of years gone by, Which I never recall without a sigh; For when I in childhood's earliest day, Returning from school, or coming from play, Did always with pleasure at once repair To my sire, he sat in that old arm-chair.

Time cannot efface or even impair Impressions then made in that old arm-chair, When allowed to sit on my father's knee, While he taught me to know my A. B. C., And impressed on my mind in my early youth The laws of Love and the claims of Truth : Yea, more-he taught me the use of prayer, When I sat on his knee in that old arm-chair

Of beauty I know it has none to spare, Yet I love not the less that old arm-chair, Which stood by the fire in the winter's day, But as summer returned, when zephyrs play, It stood in the shade near the open door, Commanding a beautiful view before: Yet stand where it would, my father was there, In his favorite seat, that old arm-chair.

I'll guard it in future with special care, That no harm may befall that old arm-chair; It ever possesses for me a charm-For sorrow a cordial, for grief a balm-And always such pleasure is sure to give. I never can part with it while I live : But even when time has silvered my hair, I will sit in my father's old arm-chair. September, 1841.

From the Glasgow ' Chartist Circular.' ON THE MIGHT OF RIGHT. . For a people to be free, they have only to will it. LAFAYETTE.

I saw, or I dreamt it-no, 'twas not a dream-There was power on the side of oppression -I saw Iniquity run down our streets like a stream-Religion was strife-and injustice was law; For hell had combined with the great ones of earth The many to crush, and I wept at the sight; When thus a voice whispered, ' Cease weeping, soon forth

The people shall come in the MIGHT of their RIGHT. 'Twas a still and small voice at the first that I heard, But louder, and stronger, and bolder it grew, Till princes and priests became pale at its word, For this was the malison on them it threw :-Whom God would destroy, he infatuates first, And the cup of your madness is filled to its height The fetters you forged now like green withes are

See ! the people are up in the MIGHT of their RIGHT. You have ruled with a red, and with scorpions chas-

And laughed at the ruin and torture you wrought; Remonstrance was vain, and petitions despised, And the source of your power you regarded as naught.

With the hypocrite's cloak you have covered you

And taught, for religion, contention and spite-Gold-your idol; but those you intended to guide, At last have asserted the MIGHT of their RIGHT.

I looked again, and behold! what a change! The doom of the slave and the tyrant was sealed Each MAN was a freeman, and thought it was strange That the many so long to the few should have

The throne-where a throne was-on justice was based; Religion was robed in a garment of light,

And this was the shout that in triumph was raised : We have won-we are free by the MIGHT of our

And over the length and breadth of the land, Were knowledge and liberty, plenty and peace, Diffusing their blessings with liberal hand, Bidding ignorance, slavery, and famine, to cease. And wealth was no longer of freedom the test; Nor was there a law Heaven's bounty to blight There were ruler and ruled, but the ruler confess'd The people supreme in the might of their right!

EARLY TEE-TOTALISM-THE JUG OF RUM Copied from the Western Star, published in Mussachu setts, 1792.

Within these earthen walls confin'd, The ruin lurks of human kind ; More mischiefs here united dwell, And more diseases haunt this cell, Than ever plagued the Egyptian flocks, Or ever cursed Pandora's box. Within these prison walls repose

The seeds of many a bloody nose, The chattering tongue, the horrid oath, The fist for fighting nothing loth, The nose with diamonds glowing red, The bloated eye, the broken head ! Forever fasten'd be this door-

Confin'd within a thousand more ;

Destructive fiends of hateful shape, Even now are planning an escape liere, only by a cork controll'd, And slender walls of earthen mould In all their pomp of death, reside REVENCE, that ne'er was satisfied, The TREE that bears the deadly fruit, Of maining, murder, and dispute, Assault, that innocence assails, The images of gloomy jails, The giddy thought, on mischief bent, The evening hour in folly spent-All these within this jug appear, And-Jack, the bangman, in the rear Thrice happy he, who, early taught

By nature-ne'er this poison sought; He with the purling stream content, The beverage quaffs that nature meant ; In reason's scale, his actions weigh'd, His spirits want no foreign aid-Long life is his, his vigor pass'd, Existence welcome to the last-A spring that never yet grew stale : Such virtue lies in ADAM'S ALE.

HOUR OF DEATH. My Saviour, when the hour shall come When flesh must fail, dissolve and die, Let heavenly sunshine gild the tomb, While faith shall point me to the sky

As I lay struggling into rest, Anxious this dying flesh to drop, Let not a fear disturb my breast, Nor sorrow dim the light of hope.

Then shall my soul rejoice to rise In triumph to her native skies.

HOPES. Hopes, what are they ?-Beads of morning Strung on slender blades of grass; Or a spider's web adorning, In a straight and treacherous pass.

MISCELLANY.

handsome young American woman (who was see n on board at the time of his sailing, and previously thereto by many persons resident in this city,) whot n he intended to offer, instead of money, in exchang e for slaves. It is said that the same thing has been From the American Phrenological Journal. Phrenological Character of Mrs. L. M. Child, Author of Hobomok, The Rebels, The Mother's Book, The Girl's Book, The Frugal Housewife, Philothen, Appeal for that class of Americans cal-led Africans, &c. &c.—Gives by L. N. Fowler, July 7th, 1841.

From curiosity, Mrs. Child visited Mr. Fowler's office in New York, as a perfect stranger. He had no means whatever of conjecturing her name or character, and not a word was spoken by her until after the examination of her head was completed, and the following results written down:—This lady's temperament is a predominance of the nervous, and indicates great mental activity. She is capable of much intellectual exertion—more so than physical. much intellectual exertion—more so than physical. Her thoughts and feelings are intense and vivid. She has a positive character, and a self-directing she has a positive character, and a self-directing mind. Her mind does not run in channels with other persons; her thoughts are not others' thoughts. The leading points of her character are perseverance, ambition, friendship, powers of reason, and ability to retain information. Her selfish faculties have comparatively an inferior influence. She is whole-souled in every thing she attempts; is half way in nothing. She is very strongly attached to her friends, and is at times too much influenced by the friends, and is at times too much influenced by way in nothing. She is very strongly attached to her friends, and is at times too much influenced by her friendships. Her tastes are decidedly social and domestic; and she has strong connubial love and affection. It is unnecessary to go into details; it is sufficient to remark that this head indicates a combination of qualities peculiarly calculated to confer and enjoy domestic happiness. She likes the society of men better than that of women, and feels more interest in the subjects on which they converse. At no period of her life has she ever enjoyed women's society so highly as that of intelligent and cultivated men. She has strong attachment to whom a value of the life has she ever enjoyed women's life has strong attachment to whom the life has strong attachment to w men. She has strong attachment to place and home; If by this delay, the South are tampering with the would like to live in one place and have her own room, rights of the North, and thus adding insult to injure the contract of the contract of the North, and thus adding insult to injure the contract of the North, and thus adding insult to injure the contract of the North, and thus adding insult to injure the contract of the North, and thus adding insult to injure the contract of the North, and thus adding insult to injure the contract of the North, and thus adding insult to injure the contract of the North, and thus adding insult to injure the contract of the North, and thus adding insult to injure the contract of the North, and thus adding insult to injure the contract of the North, and thus adding insult to injure the contract of the North, and thus adding insult to injure the contract of the North, and thus adding insult to injure the contract of the North, and the North, and the North of t men. She has strong attachment to place and home; would like to live in one place and have her own foom; with books and accustomed conveniences about her; is homesick among strangers, and does not enjoy rest and food so well when absent from home. She takes a deep interest in the welfare of children, and, as a parent, would be most devoted. She would be naturally fond of teaching children, and helping them wherever they happened to come under her observation. Her sympathies are very easily excited by distress, and she is always ready to lend a helping hand; yet Love of Justice is more largely developed than Benevolence. She would like to know whether the Beggar made false preteusions, or was impoverished by his own vices. She enjoys herself with a book and pen more than in household arrangements, or general society. She can and will discharge the every day duties of life, as a matter of conscience, and to promote the hapness of the family; but inclination would not lead her to do it. She would prefer to hire some one to do her household work for her. She has fair conceptions of order and arrangement, but, somehow ceptions of order and arrangement, but, somehow or another, her things 'won't stay put.' She likes method in household affairs, but is not old-maidish than physical arrangement; this shows itself in a clear and orderly manner of expressing her thoughts. She has a fair appetite, yet easily controlled. She has to live, and does not live to eat. If I mistake

respectable gentlemen whose names were used to give character and force to the infamous resolution she sometimes wishes it were possible to live out eating, considering it a waste of time. She adopted by the meeting, disclaim any participation in them. Mr. Vaughn, editor of the Republican places little value on property, as such, but wants money to use, not to hoard up. At times, the influ-ence of Acquisitiveness is not sufficient to control her other faculties. She is much more prudent in himself a South Carolinian, who has spent nearly all his life in the midst of slavery, thus speaks of the the use of money, than anxious to acquire it. She dislikes the trouble of pecuniary details, and would 'The meeting at the Court House was an ill-ad dislikes the trouble of pecuniary details, and would prefer to have another arrange them for her; but vised and miserable affair, for the time, and did harm; she is cautious in expenditure. Her maxim is, 'A and, what is more, it will disgrace our name. What, bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.' She would prefer a small, certain income to magnificent chances; would rather make sure of the one dollar she has, than risk it to obtain more. She has great resolution, spirit, and force; does not stop at trifles; our southern brethere? The best pledge, the only resolution, spirit, and force; does not stop at trifles;

and is not easily ensnared in difficul-of judgment. She values her charac-

to produce dignity without pride. She is not aristo-cratic and reserved, but social and familiar, frank

and open-hearted. She enjoys herself best when

she can throw off restraint, and express thought and feeling in a free and easy manner. She is very direct and plain-spoken: utters herself with great clearness and distinctness, and never mystifies what she has to say. She can convey her ideas better with the car than in convention.

with the pen than in conversation. She may be ra-

chief who will give the greatest number of slaves for them. One alone has been known to sell for a

The Havana letter writer above quoted writes

full cargo.'-Caraceas Gazette, June 10.

would prefer a small, certain income to magnificent chances; would rather make sure of the one dollar she has, than risk it to obtain more. She has great resolution, spirit, and force; does not stop at trifles; and is always ready to defend herself and the cause she advocates. She is very firm, determined, persevering. There is a good deal of General Jackson about her in this one particular. She has more than an ordinary degree of moral courage; is never afraid to defend what she thinks right; speaks in unqualified terms of any thing she considers morally wrong; and is a severe critic upon those who violate principles. The strongest trait in her moral character is love of large. Of all the persons named on the Committee,

Alluding to the public meeting held by the mayo

and city authorities of Cincinnati, in the midst of the

late murderous pro-slavery riot, for the express put

It is a source of high gratification to know that the

terms of any thing she considers morally wrong; and is a severe critic upon those who violate principles. The strongest trait in her moral character is love of justice. She would rather avoid opposition and difficulty, if possible; but fearlessly defends what she thinks true, regardless of consequences—having faith that they will take care of themselves. She is radical in her notions; does not go by old landmarks; is not satisfied with the world as it is, and has more than an ordinary degree of ambition to turn over a new leaf, and bring about moral, social, and intellectual reforms. Her hopes and anticipations are strong, yet never get the better of her judgment. intellectual reforms. Her hopes and anticipations are strong, yet never get the better of her judgment. Ambition is more likely to lead her astray than Hope. Combativeness is large. I know not whether it has been exercised in scolding: but in some way or other, this faculty has been active. She takes no pleasure in cruelty, and never retains malice. She may feel indignant, and wish the object of her displeasure out of the way, but she is sarcastic only

displeasure out of the way, but she is sarcastic only when occasion requires, and noter takes pleasure in The following Proclamation has been issued by the giving pain to gratify her temper. She is rather cautious, but never hypocritical in her movements. She looks a great ways a head; always consults Governor of Ohio:

Proclamation by the Governor.

Whereas, it has been made known to me by the authorities for want of judgment. She values her character very highly; from a child, was always ambitious to excel in some department. Her ambition would be likely to take an intellectual or moral turn. As a scholar, she was probably very desirous of heing No. 1. In all that she does, she feels as though the eye of the public was upon her, and has strict reference to the influence she exerts; she never felt retired, and as if she had no influence. She cannot tion of the pacace. And I enioin upon all nergors to tired, and as if she had no influence. She cannot bear exposure, and is grieved at being found fault abstain from any unlawful assemblage, or any at: of with by her friends. She has sufficient Solf-esteem to produce dignity without pride. She is not aristotera. And I hereby make known to all concerned. that orders have been issued to the military force of the County, requiring the militar to parade at such points in the city as the civil authority shall dir eet, and by virtue of such authority, to capture, by fore e of arms, all disturbers of the peace.

Given under my hand, at the city of Cincinn ati, this 5th day of September, A. D. 1841.

THOMAS CORWIN

Governor of Ohio, and Commander in Chief.

The Cincinnati Gazette, of Sept. 11th, contains the following intelligence:

with the pen than in conversation. She may be ra-pid, but not copious, in the use of language. She has a mind capable of a high degree of discipline. She can connect her thoughts and feelings as long as circumstances require, but is not tedious and pro-lix. Some persons, who have the faculty, weary as circumstances require, but is not tedious and prolix. Some persons, who have the faculty, weary
their hearers with minuteness of detail; it is not so
with her. She has a clear, discriminating, analogical mind, capable of tracing a subject from beginning to end; can reason connectedly, both from
analogy and from cause to effect. She is very open
to conviction, desirous of improvement, and always
learning. She has naturally an excellent memory
of what she reads, and of historical accounts; more
theoretical than practical taient; better judgment of
principles than knowledge of facts and details. Sies fond of discussion and philosophical investigation.
Her mind is better adapted to the study of literature
and mental philosophy, than to the natural and exact sciences. Her reflective faculties have been
developed at the expense of her perceptive. She
thinks more than she observes. She is not incredulous, but readily receives moral impressions; is rather spiritually minded, and is devotional and respectfol toward account the military, the citizens, and the public offisafety, appointed on Sunday last, have announ ced
that 'the peace of the city is entirely restored.' They
acknowledge the prompt aid received from the G ovmental the peace of the city is entirely restored.' They
acknowledge the prompt aid received from the G ovmental the peace of the city is entirely restored.' They
acknowledge the prompt aid received from the G ovmental the peace of the city is entirely restored.' They
acknowledge the prompt aid received from the G ovmental the peace of the city is entirely restored.' They
acknowledge the prompt aid received from the G ovmental the peace of the city is entirely restored.'
They acknowledge the prompt aid received from the G ovmental the peace of the city is entirely restored.'
They acknowledge the prompt aid received from the G ovmental the peace of the city is entirely restored.'
They acknowledge the prompt aid received from the G ovmental the peace of the city is entir lous, but readily receives moral impressions; is rather spiritually minded, and is devotional and respect-

ful toward every thing she considers holy; yet much ful toward every thing she considers holy; yet much that others regard as sacred, appears to her in a ludicrous light. She may, perhaps, make fun of many of the religious notions of the day, because they appear to her perfectly absurd. See injoys a joke, and has a quick perception of the ridiculous and the incongruous. She is fond of poetry, but her poetical feelings are not of the extravagant and bombastic kind; she peculiarly poetry, but her poetical feelings are not of the extravagant and bombastic kind; she peculiarly extravagant and bombastic kind; she peculiarly appreciates poetry of the affections and sentiments. Her imagination is strong and vivid. She has a correct idea of proportion and outline, and very strong love of the beautiful, both in nature and art. She can copy drawings, and work after any pattern. She has a great versatility of talent, and is seldom at a loss for means to accomplish her ends

Traffic in White Slaves.

'The depravity of slave-traders is every day causing greater horrors. It is now two years since they have been committing a new sort of crime. They seduced young women at New York, to whom they hold out the most brilliant prospects in order to induce them to embark for Havana, when they are taken to the coast of Africa, and there sold to the without risk or pain.—Balt. Patriot. The depravity of slave-traders is every day causing greater horrors. It is now two years since they have been committing a new sort of crime. They seduced young women at New York, to whom they hold out the most brilliant prospects in order to induce them to embark for Havana, when they are taken to the coast of Africa, and there sold to the

The Washington Total Abstinence Society have published their first quarterly report, which gives flattering account of the success of the members it the great reform now going on. From this report we learn that the receipts for the promotion of the orient of the Society during the country. the subject:—

'I have just been informed, on the most undoubted authority, that the captain of the brig Boladar The Society numbers at present about 4000 mes has taken with him to the coast of Africa, a very bers.

NON-RESISTANCE.

The following is the letter addressed to a friend in this city, which was referred to in our last number

Governmental Taxes and Military Fines. LEDYARD, (Conn.) June 20, 1841. My DEAR FRIEND AND BROTHER:

we know to be wrong to do, and then have money demanded for our not doing as they command us; and then for us to pay the demand in the manner we do our ordinary taxes, I think would be inconsistent. As I view the case, 'custom or tribute' is a different demand from that of a fine; and, to illustrate my views, I will make a few comparisons or suppositions.

Now we will suppose that government feels distributed by the three divisors of the Liberator and Now.

sea, and cast a hook, and take the fish that first cometh up; and when thou hast opened his mouth, to bear a faithful, public testimony against all your thou shalt find a piece of money; that take, and give unto them for me and thee. Our Saviour did not say to Peter, 'Go bear your testimony, and then faithful testimony against your wickedness, I cannot pay the tribute demanded;' but said, 'That take, it will not do. I can pay my fee, but not pay monand give unto them for me and for thee? As I view lev for not being an actor grant group your this I cannot; it will not do. I can pay my fee, but not pay monand give unto them for me and for thee? As I view lev for not being an actor grant group your this I cannot; the I cannot it will not do. pay the tribute demanded; but said, 'That take, it will not do. I can pay my fee, but not pay monand give unto them for me and for thee.' As I view ey for not being an actor among you: this I cannot the case, the payment of tribute or custom stands on different ground from that of paying a fine for not performing some special act which we know to be wrong, and which we cannot do, and at the same for this purpose, I send you this fletter, hoping you time have a conscience void of offence in the sight may feel brotherly towards me, as I do towards of God. Now, we will suppose there was a fine brought against H. C. Wright, to the amount of \$15, for bearing such a true, noble and glorious test. L. Garrison, I should not have asked of him a re-I think for H. C. Wright to pay such a demand, desirous of entering into a discussion with Wm. L. would injure the effect of his testimony. I think it would not be right to pay the demand, 'rather than seem to be rebellious,'—as Wm. L. Garrison said, in his answer to C. Stearns; for if 'rebellion' is what the saints are going to regard, their testimony must, of course, cease—for almost the whole course faithful brethren and sisters in your vicinity. I have ms answer to C. S. not by way of derision, but feelin the saints are going to regard, their testimony must, of course, cease—for almost the whole course of a christian's travel, life and testimony, is in rebellion or opposition to the carnal mind and its views, Again, said Wm. L. Garrison, 'I see no reason why a military fine may not be paid as well as any other exacted by a government hased on physical states. JONATHAN WHIPPLE.

other exacted by a government based on physical force. Now, whether Wm. L. Garrison meant any other fine, or any tax, or either, or both, I do not know. The definition of these two words seems not to be the same; that of a fine, and that of a tax as I understand it. One seems to be-a dema brought for a neglect of some requirement; where as the other for property owned, or the like.

Again, we will suppose that the hang again, we will suppose that the hangman of a nty is elected by drafting; and every intelligent

man, whether professor or non-professor, whether a true christian or false, must run his chance; and whoever is drawn, must act, or pay a fine of a speci-fied amount—and by paying this fine, the person drawn would be clear, and the fine paid should be drawn would be clear, and the fine paid should be

arms—if I will not procure a substitute—if I bear an open and uncompromising testimony against the military system-I do all, in my opinion, that is re quired by christianity. In paying that which is ex-acted of me, in consequence of my refusing to train, I by no means assent to the justice of the exaction,

ry to make a special law respecting it; and the law, when made, demands a fine of every one that has when made, demands a fine of every one that has any thing to say or do, either directly or indirectly, about the colored man's freedom; and this fine is demanded of every transgression of the law. Now, would it look as 'acting in the spirit of the precept' to pay the fine at their bidding, or say to them, 'I owe you nothing, and shall pay you nothing; and as for my holding my peace, and saying nothing respecting the poor bondman, I shall bind myself to nothing of the kind, but shall speak freely, faithfully, and boldly.' And so speak and act respecting all their unjust fines demanded of the faithful saints for bearing a true and faithful testimony. Would aff who may favor him with a call; pledging himsel to provide in as good a style, and on as reasonable to provide in as good a style, and on as reasonable terms, as can be desired. Separate rooms, if necessary. He hopes to receive that share of patronage the most clear? Suffer the consequence, whatever it might be; whether life, death, imprisonment.

the most clear? Suffer the consequence, whatever it might be; whether life, death, imprisonment, or whatever they might inflict.

I will state the case just in the light I view it. I will state the case just in the light I view it. I will suppose this world, or earth, as being a bridge on which I have to pass while going to my eternal home; and while passing it, I have my regular fee or tax to pay to the owners; for I am no owner, but a stranger, or pilgrim, and a sojourner. Although I may have some business by the way, yet nothing of moment that attracts my attention; for my thoughts and affections are fixed on my eternal home, where I shall arrive after crossing the bridge, in case I am faithful. Now, my fee was not a debt due, for if each one had a right view of the subject, they all would feel as being strangers, pilgrims and sojourn-from Washington-street.

Boston, June 18, 1841.

BOARD,

A T J. E. FULLER'S, NO. 24 FRANKLIN of the most pleasant and central situations in the city, will find very choice rooms on the second floor. TRANSIENT BOARDERS will be received at ONE OLLAR per day.

Carriages in readiness at all times to convey passengers to railroads, &c.

May 14.

PERFUMERY AND EXTRACTS.—Just received and for sale at JORDAN'S, 2 Milk, 2d door from Washington-street. faithful. Now, my fee was not a debt due, for if each one had a right view of the subject, they all would feel as being strangers, pilgrims and sojourners, seeking the same home as myself. But this seems not to be the case; but here on the bridge there appears to be all kinds of fightings, quarrels and contentions about the ownership, offices, tiltes of honor, &c. Demanding of one to fight for them; of another, to think as they do; of another, to help them to office; and they all (speaking after the nanner of men) seem to be busily employed about to mething besides pursuing their journey, or crossing the bridge, I notice all this bustling noise and confusion, fightings, quarreling, &c. I say to myself, 'here is no place to rme, to busy myself; I must hasten on as fast as possible, for there is nothing here among this confusion that I desire, and, finally, nothing that I will a ccept of—no, not even the highest office they have a ccept of-no, not even the highest office they have

among them.' And so, with these views, I am has-tening onward. As I am meditating upon what I have seen, and the dreadful confusion which every one brought themselves into by stopping and wasting their time among the wrangling multitude—and also ruminating on the wonderfulness of my deliverance when across the bridge—they come upon me and say to me, 'Come—you must stop here with us and assist us in our confusion; for we have got into MY DEAR FRIEND AND BROTHER:

Since I received your views on the subject of paying fines, I have thought still more upon the subject. You say, 'I see no material distinction between the payment of military fines and ordinary taxes to the government.' You likewise say—'Of course, we are to bear a public and continual testimony against the wickedness of making war, and exacting the money of the community to pay the expenses of it. This being done, I think we are clear of the guilt.'

Now the question is, whether this can be done, and at the same time we can bear a true testimony. To pay a fine for the neglect of doing that which we know to be wrong to do, and then have money if love and say to me. Conficion; for we have got into a quarrel, and there is moured romitted among us, and you must join with us, and help us; for you reliep is needed.' But I tell them, 'I cannot join with you in your confusion; for we have got into a quarrel, and there is moured among us, and you must join with us, and help us; for your must join with us, and help us; for your help is needed.' But I tell them, 'I cannot join with you in your confusion; for we have got into a quarrel, and there is moured among us, and you must join with us, and help us; for your must join with us, and help us; for your must join with us, and help us; for your must join with us, and help us; for your must join with us, and help us; for your must join with us, and help us; for your must join with us, and help us; for your must join with us, and help us; for your must join with us, and help us; for your must join with us, and help us; for your must join with us, and help us; for your must join with us, and help us; for your must join with us, and help us; for your must join with us, and help us; for your must join with us, and help us; for your must join with us, and help us; for your must join with us, and help us; for your must join with us, and help us; for your must join with us, and help us; for your must join with us, and help us; for your must join with

Now we will suppose that government feels disgusted at what the editors of the Liberator and Non-Resistant are charged with doing—of overturning the laws of the nation, and trying to tear down all the churches; and it says, 'This will never do. We must make a law, that every office where such seditions stuff is printed, as we see exhibited in the Liberator, shall pay a fine of \$500; and every person who takes one of those papers shall pay a fine of \$5; and every person who delivers one lecture, such as does H. C. W. shall pay a fine of \$15. For we are determined not to have these fellows overrun the country. And, still further: let us make a law, that every one of them shall attend our meetings; and, in case they do not, (every sabbath,) they shall pay a fine of \$7. For, in so doing, we can bring them to an end; for we have seen in the Liberator a declaration, that it is agreeable to their belief to pay fines the same as though they were ordinary taxes.' And, finally, they do make laws, in the manner above mentioned; and all who are fewed to be a sa dear child, every one, even my enemies not excepted.' 'Well, then pay us for not obeying us; that will answer our all very one, even my enemies not excepted.' 'Well, then pay us for not obeying us; that will answer our all there every one, even my enemies not excepted.' 'Well, then pay use for not obeying us; that will answer our all there every one, even my enemies not excepted.' 'Well, then pay use for not obeying us; that will answer our all there every one, even my enemies not excepted.' 'Well, then pay use for not obeying us; that will answer our there every gate; my Master gave me liberty to do this, and ever pay gate; my Master gave me liberty to do this, and ever sate feel on willing to conform to all your requirement, perhaps he might not have been killed among of of him, and I have no account of his paying any of your demands saving the fee; and that he has a law, that every one, even my enemies not every well in spiral fee; that I do at every gate; my Mas dinary taxes.' And, finally, they do make laws, in the manner above mentioned; and all who are found to break their laws, have a fine brought against them. Now, it is well known that those editors have the true light of the gospel, and the testimony which they are bearing is a true testimony; and yet, if they bear it, they must pay a fine. Now I think it would be a schism in their testimony, and a great one too, to offer to pay this demand. It appears to me that the ordinary custom or tribute is entirely a different requirement; for it seems at the time the example was set by our Saviour, that there was a miracle wrought, to substantiate its being right to pay that demand. In giving forth this example, our Saviour said to Peter, 'Go thou to the sea, and cast a hook, and take the fish that first control was a miracle wrough the sea, and cast a hook, and take the fish that first control was a miracle wrough the sea, and cast a hook, and take the fish that first control was a miracle wrough the sea, and cast a hook, and take the fish that first control was a miracle wrough the sea, and cast a hook, and take the fish that first control was a miracle wrough the sea, and cast a hook, and take the fish that first control was a miracle wrough the sea, and cast a hook, and take the fish that first control was a miracle wrough the was

timony as he does; and he pays it over to them, as tonideration of the subject; but his invitation apthough it were his ordinary custom or tax, brought against him in consequence of his owning land, cattle, &c. Now, I think the case entirely different. I shall feel thankful. Not that I feel competent or I think for H. C. Wright to pay such a demand, desirous of entering into a discussion with Wm. L.

I write as being your affectionate brother in the

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS SUFFOLK, SS. At a Probate Court, held at Boston, in said County, on Monday the thirteenth day of Sep-tember in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

WHEREAS, Samuel E. Sewall, Administrator, W with the will annexed, of the goods and estate of AMY JACKSON, late of said Boston, widow, deceased, intestate, has this day presented for allowance the second account of his administration upon said es-

Ordered, that the said Sewall give notice to all perwould be clear, and the mine paid about be taken to hire a man that would perform the deed of murder—for there are enough for the money that would. Now I ask, whether he would be clear, and pay this fine, and at the same time, bear a true faithful testimony?

Now, Wm. L. Garrison says—'If I refuse to bear arms—if I will not procure a substitute—if I bear arms—if I will not procure a substitute—if I bear arms—if I will not procure a substitute—if I bear arms—if I will not procure a substitute—if I bear arms—if I will not procure a substitute—if I bear arms—if I will not procure a substitute—if I bear arms—if I will not procure a substitute—if I bear arms—if I will not procure a substitute—if I bear arms—if I will not procure a substitute—if I bear arms—if I will not procure a substitute—if I bear arms—if I will not procure a substitute—if I bear arms—if I will not procure a substitute—if I bear arms—if I will not procure a substitute—if I bear arms—if I will not procure a substitute—if I bear arms—if I will not procure a substitute—if I bear arms—if I will not procure a substitute—if I bear arms—if I will not procure a substitute—if I bear arms—if I will not procure a substitute—if I bear arms—if I will not procure a substitute—if I bear arms—if I will not procure arms—i

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Mason's New Singing Book.

If you no means assent to the justice of the exaction, but act in the spirit of the precept, 'He that will take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also.'

If paying this fine is an act in the spirit of the precept, why not say that we could go into the field, and do military duty, and say, 'This we do in the spirit of the precept '?—for they require it of me, and I will do it, rather than 'seem to be rebellious.'

And I will do it in the spirit of the precept where it says, 'If a man compel thee to go a mile, go with him two.' Now, say I, I can go into the field, and do military duty; for there I shall have a better opportanity of bearing an open testimony against that evil, as I shall be among the public; yet I will tell them at the same time, I shall do 'violence to no man.'

Now I see no distinction between paying a training fine, and doing military duty; for if we can act. Now I see no distinction between paying a training fine, and doing military duty; for if we can act in the spirit of the precept' in one case, why not in the other, if we do no violence to any, and bear our testimony against the evil. Why any more harm to handle the gun, if we do no violence, than to pay the fine, which answers every requirement of law?

Again, we will suppose there arises such an excitement among the people, in consequence of the slave question, that the law-makers think it necessary to make a special law respecting it; and the law, ry to make a special law respecting it; and the law, respectively.

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mind is deeply interested in this matter, we he
thought that the community generally would be goified to have it in their power to obtain, in a confered and permanent form, all the most important enmunications which have appeared in different post.
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